

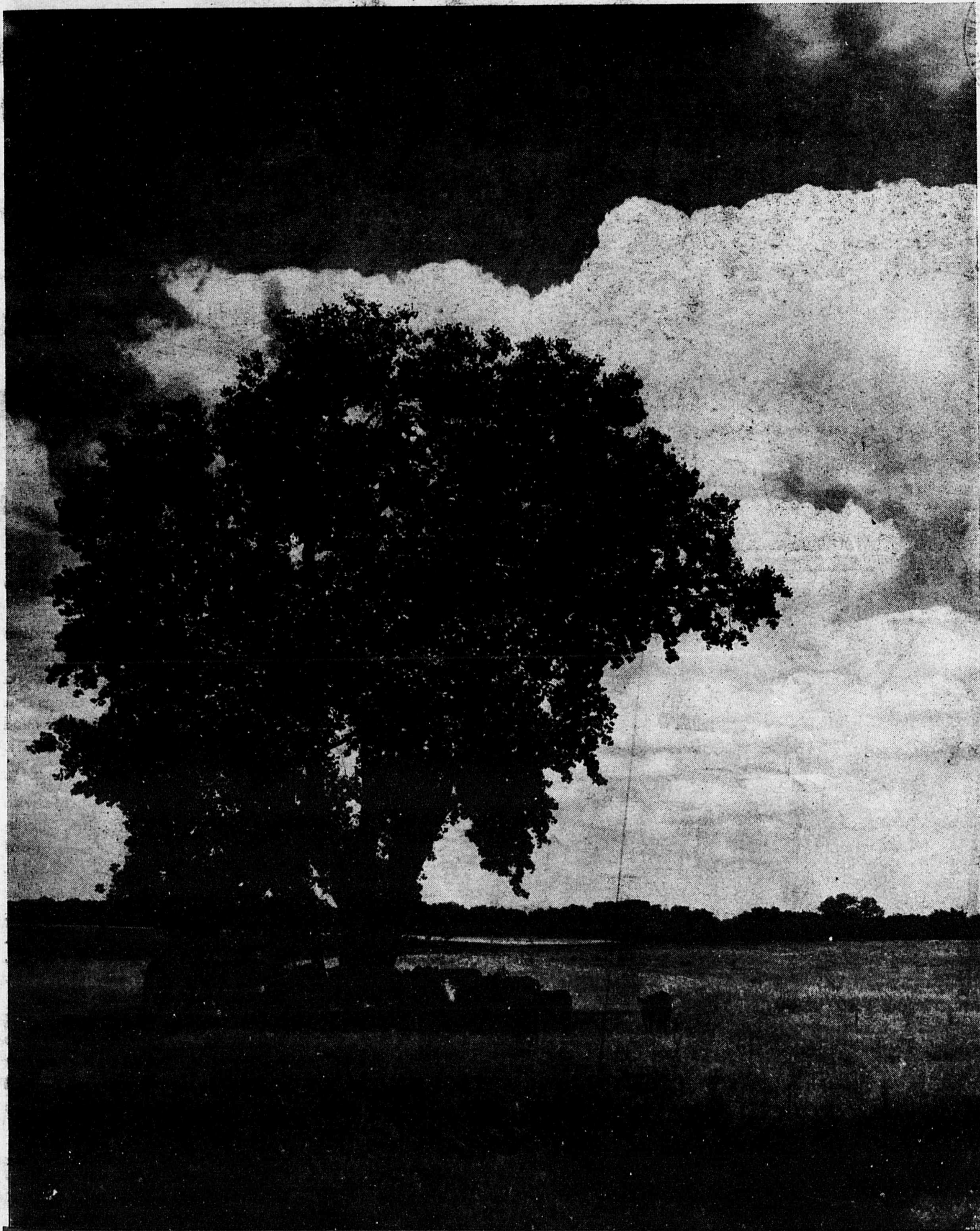
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# KANSAS FARMER

CONTINUING MAIL & BREEZE

AUGUST 2, 1947



It's a Good Year for Cattle . . . See Page 4

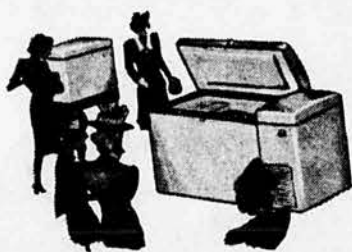
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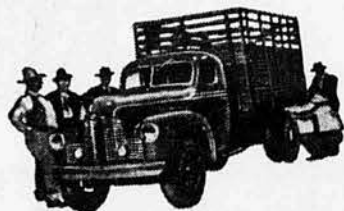
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AND MILLIONS OF PEOPLE WILL SAY

*"Let's Go See***INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER!"**

**REFRIGERATION**—Beautifully designed, efficient . . . new leisure and convenience for the homemaker. Both the 11.1 cu. ft. and the 4.2 cu. ft. International Harvester Freezers are now available from IH dealers in most sections of the United States.



**TRUCKS**—A new line of Internationals on the 40th Anniversary of these famous trucks! New styling, new economy, new ease of operation, rugged strength and power. See them at the Fair—fit a new International into your plans for the future.



New Farmall Cub Tractor

**TRACTORS AND EQUIPMENT**—Farmall Tractors A and B, the powerful H and M. Also the brand-new Farmall Cub for all operations on farms of 40 crop acres or less, and for auxiliary power on large farms. See the Farmall Cub Tractor and its line-up of implements.

Remember—"Farmall" is a registered trade-mark. Only International Harvester makes Farmall Tractors.



• It's Fair Time again—and what a wonderful lot of memories that brings to mind. Memories and *anticipations!*

When summer's work is done and the harvest moon shines, the annual package of family entertainment is served up.

All over the nation the children sing "We're going to the Fair!" Last year more than 60,000,000 people saw the Fairs—and no wonder. The Fair is first cousin to the Circus, but with so many more things to see and do—so much more educational entertainment—so much more *real value* to give away to grown-ups and youngsters.

This year the *International Harvester Exhibit* will be back in

full glory to welcome you all as our guests. This year we'll have many, many things to show you—the *new things*—the things that mean so much to the success and happiness of *every farm family*.

You'll want to see the exciting new Farmall Cub Tractor with all its attachments and implements . . . the new streamlined International Trucks . . . the beautiful new International Harvester Freezers . . . the pickup baler . . . the self-propelled combine . . . and other machines "too numerous to mention."

Your International Dealer can't show you all these things yet. Here they are to be seen at your leisure. Come one, come all—International Harvester invites you to the Fair!

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY  
180 North Michigan Ave., Chicago 1, Illinois

Listen to James Melton on "Harvest of Stars" every Sunday! NBC Network.

**INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER**



## Heavy Spring Rains Didn't Bother Him



Standing near the bottom of a ravine that had cut thru his soil, Albert Decker, Jackson county, shows how brome grass is holding the soil on the steep bank. Bottom of the ravine is below him in the lower right corner of the picture.

WHEN the rainy season came along last spring, Albert Decker, Jackson county, was more pleased than ever that he had seeded his 80 acres down to grass. Instead of worrying and fretting thru planting time, he welcomed the rain and watched grass and legumes grow.

Mr. Decker bought his 80-acre farm 4 years ago. He rents another 80 of cropland and leases 160 acres of additional pasture. His home eighty was in corn when he bought it and had raised a lot of corn crops. But huge ravines were cutting the acreage into small fields.

There still are gullies and ravines in his land, but they are slowly healing under the influence of grass and legumes. For pasture he has seeded brome grass and lespedeza, for hay brome grass and alfalfa. And it does a good job of supporting a beef program.

Cash crops are fine to raise when prices are high, Mr. Decker says. But I want to leave this farm as good or better than I found it, he adds. Even so, he figures in the long run he will be ahead financially with his present program.

In addition to large amounts of feed for livestock, his brome is a cash crop, too. This year he had 14 acres of brome that passed inspection for certified seed production. He expected to harvest common seed from 7 or 8 more acres. At 40 cents a pound, even a light crop of brome seed makes a good cash return. And his certified field looked like 200 to 300 pounds an acre.

One extremely large ravine has been cut thru his land. But in a few years brome has grown down the banks and has established a good cover over all but the very bottom. This ditch is more than 6 feet deep. The brome cover has helped a great deal, but Mr. Decker hopes to help it along with a few dams.

Another ditch winds down thru an alfalfa field. He has brome seeded in this ditch, too, surrounding it with alfalfa. This ditch has filled in considerably in 4 years, Mr. Decker points out. At its lowest point it is 3 or 4 feet deep now. In time he expects it to be healed completely.

Grass farming removes a lot of worries for Mr. Decker. During wet seasons he knows his soil is holding tight.

### Sprinkles the Alfalfa

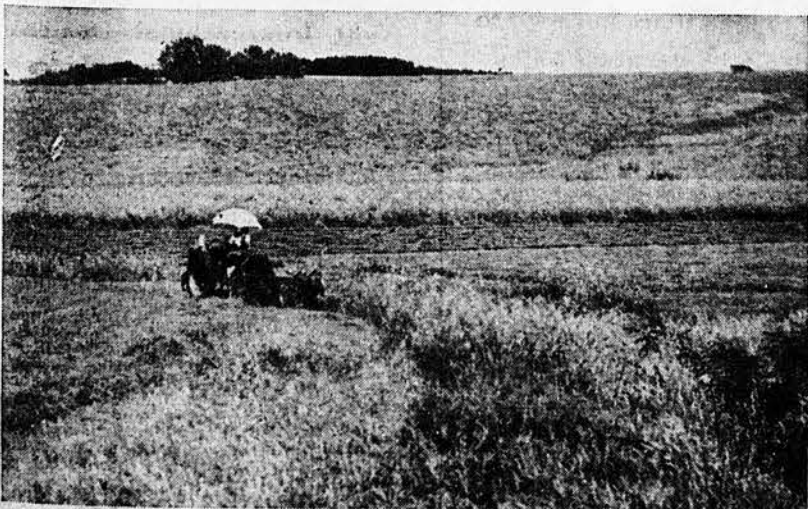
Howard Hayes, young Norton county farmer, believes he has solved the feed problem for his dairy herd. He bought a creek bottom farm of small acreage but suitable for raising a large amount of alfalfa.

His problem was to guarantee a good alfalfa crop so he decided to irrigate. His land is too rough to be levelled for flooding, however, so he installed a sprinkling system that is working out very well.

His pipes are laid 64 feet apart in rows and cover everything in between. They can be laid or taken up almost as rapidly as he can walk, says Mr. Hayes. The advantages, he claims, are that the system uses less water and soaks the high spots as well as the low. He plans to irrigate after each cutting. Later, he may try to raise some irrigated potatoes, but alfalfa will continue to be his major crop.

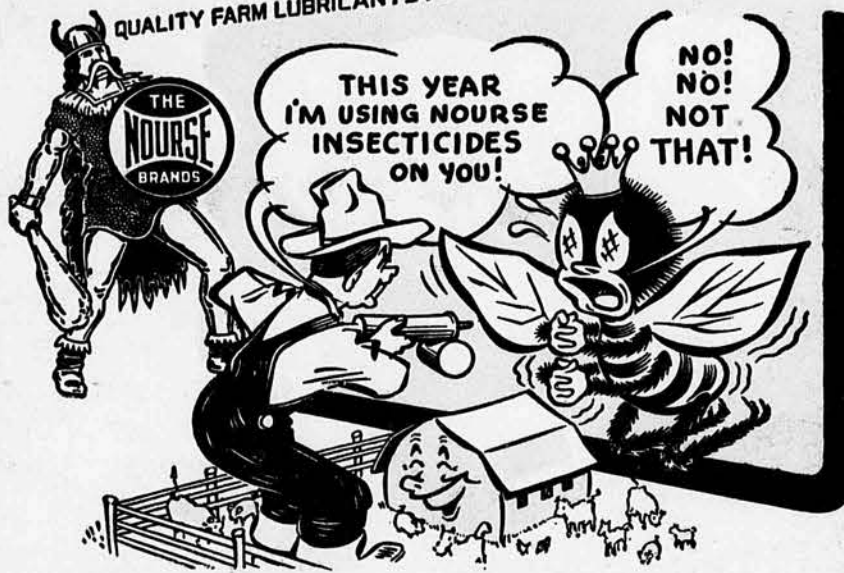
### School for Agents

Annual school for flock-selecting and pullorum-testing agents will be held at Kansas State College, Manhattan, September 2 to 5, states M. A. Seaton, poultry extension specialist. Purpose of the school is to train and qualify flock-selecting and pullorum-testing agents.



The second crop of alfalfa this season is being windrowed by Albert Decker, Jackson county. He is raking alongside a gully cut down the slope. Brome grass is helping this gully heal. In a few more years he may be able to mow across it.

QUALITY FARM LUBRICANTS FOR FORTY YEARS



## Use Nourse Insecticides



Every Nourse Spray is fully tested and guaranteed. Whichever type you prefer, with or without D.D.T., you can be sure of satisfactory results. Use Nourse Sprays in your home, in farm outbuildings, and on livestock.

See your Nourse dealer today. He will advise you and supply you with the Nourse Spray for your needs. Nourse Water Soluble Spray contains 25% D.D.T. Mix this spray with water for economical spraying. Nourse Red Label Spray contains 5% D.D.T. and 3% Pyrin for instant knock down and lasting results. Nourse Knock-Em-Kold contains no D.D.T. and is the ideal spray for dairy barns and cattle.

Get rid of Insect Pests with Nourse Farm Tested Sprays.

**NOURSE OIL COMPANY**  
Kansas City, Missouri

*"Business is Good!"*

**Increased Wheat  
Yields 6 to 12  
Bushels per Acre  
with...**

**Apply  
This Fall**

Generous use of superphosphate combined with other good farming practices has increased wheat yields as much as 6 to 12 bushels per acre.

Fall application of Simplot Red Diamond is recommended! It stimulates early root formation and growth . . . helps provide a rapid, vigorous start . . . promotes hardiness.

Get your fall supply from your Simplot dealer right away. Use it with fall plantings for bigger, better yields and more profits at harvest time!

Application varies with soil and moisture conditions. Consult your County Agent — and ask your Simplot dealer for helpful pamphlet on fertilizing.



Guaranteed 18% Available P<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub>

**Simplot Fertilizer Company**

Box 970

Pocatello, Idaho



# New life for old pastures



**RENOVATE OLD PASTURES** The next eight weeks is the time to do it, and you'll get back far more than you put into them—more milk at lower cost. Soil tests tell what fertilizers you need. Whether you should tear up the sod with a field cultivator or spring tooth harrow or whether you should disc or plow the soil—that, too, depends upon your land. Consult the County Agent or your dairy field service man on what seeding mixtures to use.



**FILL YOUR SILO**, for lower cost milk production this winter. Corn, sorghums, Sudan grass, and hay crops all make good silage. Is your silo ready now?

## FALL FRESHENING COWS PRODUCE MORE

Feed them well before freshening with a balanced hay and grain ration. The County Agent or your dairy field service man can help you plan an overall feeding program for more milk production this fall and winter.

**As** you probably know, cow population of the U.S. is down. But human population is growing rapidly. And nutrition authorities are urging people—men, women and children—to use more milk and dairy products for better health!

These basic facts spur us on in our efforts as co-workers of yours in the marketing of milk and other dairy products. They indicate the wisdom of adequate production to hold the present markets and point the way to your future security through efficient milk production.

The County Agent and your dairy field service man are ready and anxious to help you plan for more uniform production of quality milk the year around.

Franklin Ice Cream Co.  
Harding Cream Co.  
Kraft Foods Company  
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DIVISIONS OF NATIONAL DAIRY PRODUCTS CORPORATION  
An organization devoted to the greater use of Dairy Products

MAKE YOUR FUTURE  
MORE SECURE WITH

# MORE MILK PER ACRE



## The Cover Picture

There probably have been few times in Kansas history when everything was so favorable for livestock production. Pastures are well filled this year; grass was never better, and generous spring rains insured an adequate water supply. Prices are good and apparently will remain so for at least the rest of this year.

Grass is so good the grazing season will be extended a month or two in some areas, giving livestock men more leeway in marketing if they care to hold off the early market.

The cover picture shows a few cattle enjoying the shade after filling up on luscious bluestem grass in Osage county.

## Co-op Week August 10

**T**he third annual Kansas Co-op Week will be observed August 10 to 16. It will start off with a broadcast, "The Voice of the Co-ops," 8:40 a. m., on August 10, over WIBW.

Activities during the week will consist of discussions of the brotherhood spirit on Sunday in various groups; some ministers are planning to use this as a sermon theme. During this week there will be picnics, special drives for membership, public meetings devoted to consideration of the co-operative way of life. There will be special displays of goods and services. Papers will be given advertisements carrying the co-operative idea.

This is a form of public relations in which every co-operative institution and co-operative can take part. It is an attempt to make every community of Kansas more conscious of the real and vital contribution the co-operatives are making to our total life, social and economic.

There are 500 local co-operatives in Kansas, a dozen or more regionals doing business in Kansas, 3 fine general farm organizations doing outstanding work, a fine number of credit unions, 22 active rural electric associations and 11 authorized in addition. The FCA is vitally interested in the entire work of the co-operatives. The forces in Kansas back of the various types of the co-operative enterprise are strong and loyal. Here is one of the mightiest agencies making for the best in Kansas citizenship.—C. A. Richards.

## Right for Concrete

Getting the right mix for watertight concrete is important, states Gustave E. Fairbanks, of the Kansas State College engineering department.

The recommended mix is one containing not more than 6 gallons of water a sack of cement, with 2 1/4 cubic feet of sand and 3 cubic feet of pebbles.

These ingredients, properly mixed to provide a plastic, workable mix, says Mr. Fairbanks, will produce a good impervious basement foundation, wall or floor.

## Senator Capper on Radio

Every Sunday afternoon at 3:45 o'clock Senator Arthur Capper discusses national questions over WIBW radio station.

## KANSAS FARMER

Continuing Mail & Breeze

Topeka, Kansas

Vol. 84, No. 15

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Three years, \$1; one year, 50 cents.



# Farm Matters

## AS I SEE THEM

THERE has been some criticism, and will be more, in the big city papers and by others who do not understand the matter, because the Senate in the session of Congress just closed, compelled the House of Representatives to restore almost completely appropriations to meet the \$300,000,000 authorization of the preceding Congress for conservation payments to individual farmers. These payments were—and are—to be made to those farmers who live up to their contracts with the Department of Agriculture to follow specified soil-conservation practices during this calendar year.

These conservation payments are not relief payments, they are not subsidies to increase farm incomes. They are payments to those tilling and harvesting from this Nation's greatest natural resource—the topsoil of the earth itself—for conducting their operations so as to retain and increase the fertility of that topsoil. Summed up, these soil-conservation payments are an investment in the future productivity of our greatest national resource—the soil.

This popular misunderstanding is due in part to the original benefit payments made under the Farm Relief Act of 1933, the first AAA. The purpose of the AAA frankly was announced to be to increase too-low farm incomes. Farmers had been sorely hit by the big depression following the inflation (boom) of the twenties. This inflation (boom) was a direct aftermath of our participation in World War I. Just as the present inflation—that is what we are having these days, no matter by what name we try to fool ourselves—just as the present inflation stems directly from our participation in World War II.

Later the Supreme Court declared these payments to individual farmers, supported by processing taxes on consumers (collected from processors) to be unconstitutional. The court held the Government has no authority to levy taxes on one class or group to make payments to individuals in another class or group.

The result of this decision was enactment of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938. Among other things, this act provides for payments to individual farmers for following specified soil-conservation practices: Proper use of fertilizers, contour farming, terracing, summer-fallowing, and the like to restore and maintain soil fertility.

Read in other words, these soil-conservation payments are not made primarily for the purpose of increasing farm income. If that were all they are, payments at this time, of course, would be difficult to justify, in face of the fact that the American farmer right now does not need treasury payments to provide adequate dollar income.

Now, these conservation payments are made pursuant to contracts entered into by farmers with the Department of Agriculture to practice these specified conservation practices. Last year, in the Department Appropriation Act, Congress authorized the department to contract with farmers for payments under this program up to \$300,000,000. The Senate, and finally the House, took the view, very properly I think, that a contract is a contract, even when made by Government with farmers.

Time and again Congress has been told, and the people have accepted this as proper, that when the Executive Branch of the Government makes a commitment to a foreign government or peoples, Congress is in honor bound to fulfill such commitments. I maintain that when the Legislative Branch of the Government makes a commitment

to keep contracts made with its own farmers, and the Chief Executive approves such commitments by signing the Congressional Act, Congress also is bound to honor these commitments, and I am glad that the Senate and farm organization leaders brought about such an understanding by Congress and appropriated enough money to carry out contracts made with individual farmers for 1947.

And in the interest of continuing the soil-conservation program to protect soil fertility, I also am glad that Congress authorized continuance of these payments, on a smaller scale (150 million dollars instead of 300 million dollars) for the calendar (crop) year 1948. They constitute a sound national investment in soil fertility and farm productivity.

Just a few words about high prices, which we have with us these days. I think here are three ABC's on prices:

A—Federal debt of \$258,000,000,000, and Federal expenditures around \$45,000,000,000 to \$40,000,000,000 a year in 1947 cannot be carried and serviced on a price-wage structure of 1939. High taxes can be paid only from correspondingly high prices and wages.

B—Currency in circulation today is more than 3 times the amount in circulation in 1939; ditto "check money" in use. The quantity of things in the market that can be purchased with threefold the number of dollars is not 3 times that much greater. Since price is in large part a measure of the number of dollars against the amount of goods in the market, here is another high-price wage factor.

C—The United States is exporting goods and commodities abroad in immense quantities. These exports include 18,500,000 tons of foodstuffs this year. They include trucks, locomotives, boxcars, tractors, steel rails. Also, materials for constructing factories and shops and power installations, and durable goods of all kinds. A considerable portion of these exports are being paid for with American dollars provided by the Government (taxpayers) of the United States. This export situation, which increases the number of dollars in the United States and cuts down the quantity of things (some already in very short supply) that can be purchased here, is another factor in causing high prices. Of course, there are other factors, but these 3 (high price of Government; great increase in dollar supply; shortages in supply of goods and commodities) are bound to affect the price-wage structure—upwards.

### A Worthy Goal

I HAVE great hopes for the currently popular idea of Balanced Farming. You have read a good deal about it in Kansas Farmer, and you will read and hear considerably more about it. I believe balance in agriculture is what we have been trying to achieve all these years. Balance between crops and livestock. Sufficient balance of farm departments so labor will be spread out more evenly throughout the year. The kind of balance that will mean more sources of income, and more paydays for farmers. It seems to me that if we reach the best balance in agriculture in this country, we will largely level out those trouble spots we have encountered so frequently in the past.

We are in better position now than ever before to concentrate on balanced farming. First of all,

farmers are highly experienced in fitting crop rotations to their particular farms. I realize full well that war years and present foreign demand for foods have delayed soil-building work on most farms. But the idea of farming to hold the soil and keep it in the best possible condition is firmly entrenched in farm minds. Also, we have the help of terracing, strip-cropping, and ever-increasing understanding of the use of fertilizers to give farmers constantly better control over production. Because of this better knowledge of farming, I say we are in better position than ever to attain this goal of balanced farming.

But that isn't all. The equipment to do the job of farming fits into the picture by reducing hours of labor, cutting costs, allowing more time for planning and for studying results. American farmers already are the most efficient farmers on the earth, but there is "more to come." The Bureau of Agricultural Economics points out that farm production, at today's high level, takes only two thirds as much human labor as would have been required even as short a time ago as 1920 for a like amount of work.

Getting right down to facts, BAE says, "Actually tho, farmers are now producing about a third more and are doing it in about 10 per cent less time than in World War I. More machines, higher yields to the acre of land and to the head of livestock, and better farming practices are principally responsible for this gain."

And I am sure these gains will be continued. I know the makers of farm machinery are eager to provide better and better equipment. Here is an example of recent day: Only a decade ago about one fourth of our small-grain crops—the country over—was harvested with combines. Now that has been pushed up to two thirds of the total production of small grains. And when grain is combined as it is in Kansas, it takes only about one fifth as much labor as needed in harvesting by the binder-thresher method.

Better farming methods, proved use of fertilizers and more efficient farm machinery make up only part of the team, of course. Another important member is improved varieties of crops. As dramatic as the hybrid corn story is, I feel it is only a beginning. You know today we are producing 20 per cent more corn from 10 per cent fewer acres than was the case 20 years ago. That is the result of using hybrid seed among other things. It is my conviction that this hybrid vigor will be common to many crops in the near future.

Now, if we can attain the right balance on each farm and in each farming area, we will have a soundness in agriculture that will be reflected thru every other business structure in America. It will do away with such unbalanced conditions as this: The recent Farm Census shows that 1.9 million farms produced 14.4 billion dollars worth of products, or about \$7,500 to the farm. The remaining 3.9 million farms produced 3.6 billion dollars worth of products, or an average of \$900 to the farm. And that is in the high period, mind you. In other words, the top one third of our farms produced four fifth of the products. The bottom one third of our farms produced only one twenty fifth of the products. I consider that a very badly unbalanced situation which this present drive for Balanced Farming can remedy.

*Arthur Capper*  
Washington, D. C.

## Economy Ax Was Pretty Well Dulled

By CLIF STRATTON

Kansas Farmer's Washington Correspondent

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Farm leaders and the Senators were too much for the economy-minded House Appropriations Committee. By the time the Senate, and two conference committee showdowns on the annual agriculture appropriation bill, got in their work, the economy ax was pretty well dulled.

The Senate forced the House to agree that the soil-conservation payments to farmers (the old AAA payments) are

not subsidies to farmers, but payments for soil-conserving practices that preserve and enrich the soil of the nation.

Where the House had cut the conservation payments for this crop year from \$300,000,000 to \$165,000,000 the Senate forced the total up to \$265,000,000, including \$24,000,000 for administration.

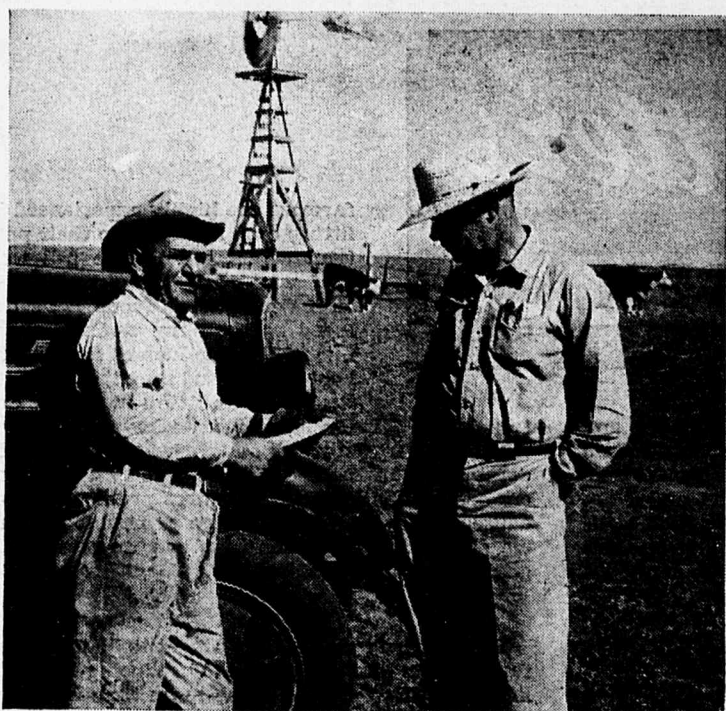
Also, where the House had made no provision for soil-conservation payments for crop year 1948, the Senate compelled agreement to \$150,000,000,

with a further proviso that no payment in 1948 shall exceed \$500. The Senate originally proposed this limitation for 1947, but compromised on making it not effective until next year.

Where the House had eliminated farm-tenant purchase loans entirely for fiscal year 1947-48, the final agreement was for \$15,000,000.

The House bill provided only \$45,000,000 Federal funds for school-lunch (Continued on Page 23)





James E. Goddard, left, first chairman of the Morton County Grazing Association, talks things over with George Atwood, project manager of the 102,000-acre experiment.

**B**RINGING 102,000 acres of barren crop and pasture land in Southwest Kansas back into production is being accomplished by the Federal Government. The experiment, known as the Morton County Land Utilization Project, has attracted national attention because of its possibilities for application over all of the former "dust-bowl" area of the Great Plains.

With Kansas farmers this year harvesting what may be the state's largest wheat crop, to which the former dust bowl is one of the largest contributors, it is difficult to remember that only 10 years ago part of Southwest Kansas was a land of tragedies. Until all this great expanse is reclaimed and restored to normal productivity, the area cannot possibly reach its potential wealth.

The story of the Morton County Land Utilization Project dates back to 1936. That year, under a provision of the AAA that allowed purchase of distressed land, the Federal Government took over 50,000 acres in the county. Nothing was done with the tract until 1938, when George Atwood, present project manager, came to Elkhart under the Bankhead-Jones Land Utilization Act, which provided for purchase and development of sub-marginal lands. Another 52,000 acres were purchased that year and preparations made for a re-grassing project.

A Government survey of the area in 1938 disclosed that no usable grass could be found on the entire 102,000 distressed acres, and that surface soil was blowing badly. Condition of the area was reflected by prices paid for the land, which ranged from 50 cents to \$6 an acre, including farmsteads. Land taken over was abandoned crop and pasture acreage that wasn't supporting either grain or livestock production.

Purpose of the land utilization project was to re-establish native grasses on the entire 102,000 acres and to make the grass available to local livestock men under controlled use. First preference on grazing rights was to go to those nearest the reclaimed land.

To make the task more difficult there was very little information available at that time on grass-seeding methods. Virtually no experimental work had been done by any of the experiment stations in the Great Plains area. There also was no native grass seed available for large-scale seeding. In fact, states Mr. Atwood, shortage of seed has handicapped the project every year since its start.

Despite these obstacles, the first grass seeding was done in 1939. That first year 569 acres were seeded on a purely experimental basis, using a cottonbox-type grass drill having a single disk furrow opener for about half the seeding. The rest was broadcast.

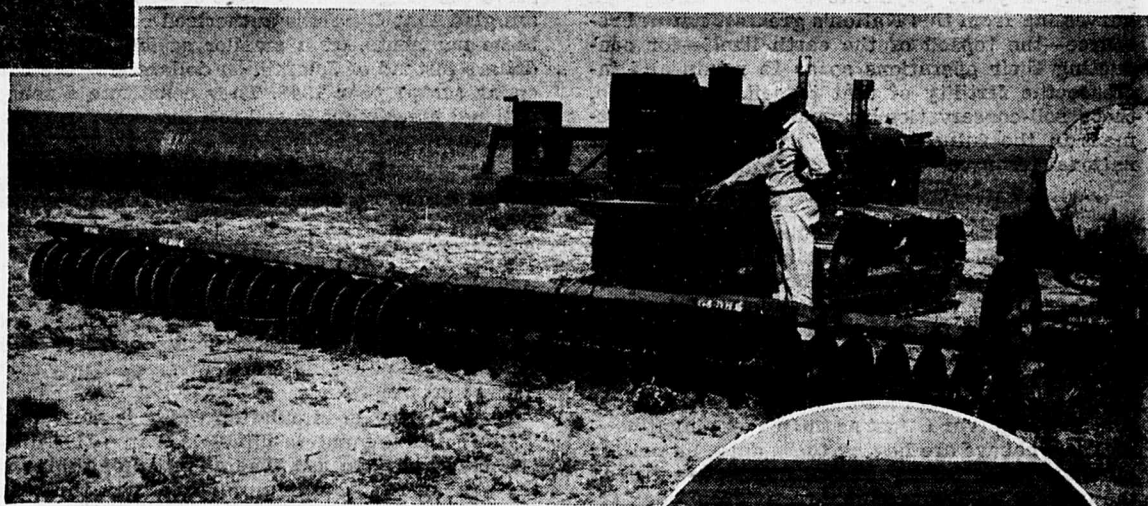
About half of the seeding was on a prepared cane cover. Black amber cane had been seeded in 1938, then was mowed and left for cover. The other half was seeded in an unprepared cover consisting mostly of pigweeds and more stable types of weeds. All seeding was done in April of 1939.

First grass mixture seeded consisted of blue grama (4 pounds), Galleta (2 pounds), sideoats grama (2 pounds), buffalo grass (1 pound), wild rye (2 pounds), and western wheat grass (2 pounds). A desirable stand of all varieties but Galleta was obtained, reports Mr. Atwood. This variety, which came from New Mexico and is similar to blue grama, was [Continued on Page 24]

# Don't Give Up On GRASS!

**Once Barren Land, 102,000  
Acres of It, Coming Back to  
Graze Thousands of Cattle**

**By DICK MANN**



This broadcast seeder is built on a frame on rear of tractor, run by power take-off, uses same principle as grasshopper-bait spreaders. Seed is broadcast and covered by a 21-foot single disk.



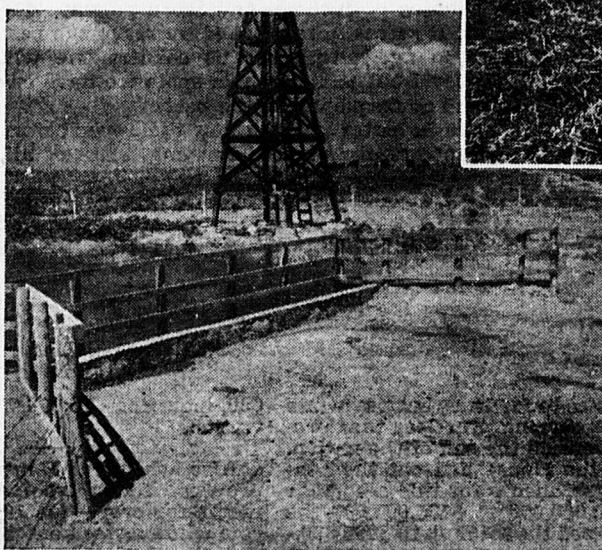
A view of the same field, shown at right, seeded in 1942 to a grass mixture of blue grama, buffalo, sideoats grama, and weeping lovegrass. The 800-acre field carried 76 head of cattle 4 months the second year of grazing.



This picture, taken in 1941, shows condition of 102,000 acres of Morton county land before revegetated under the Morton County Grass Utilization project.



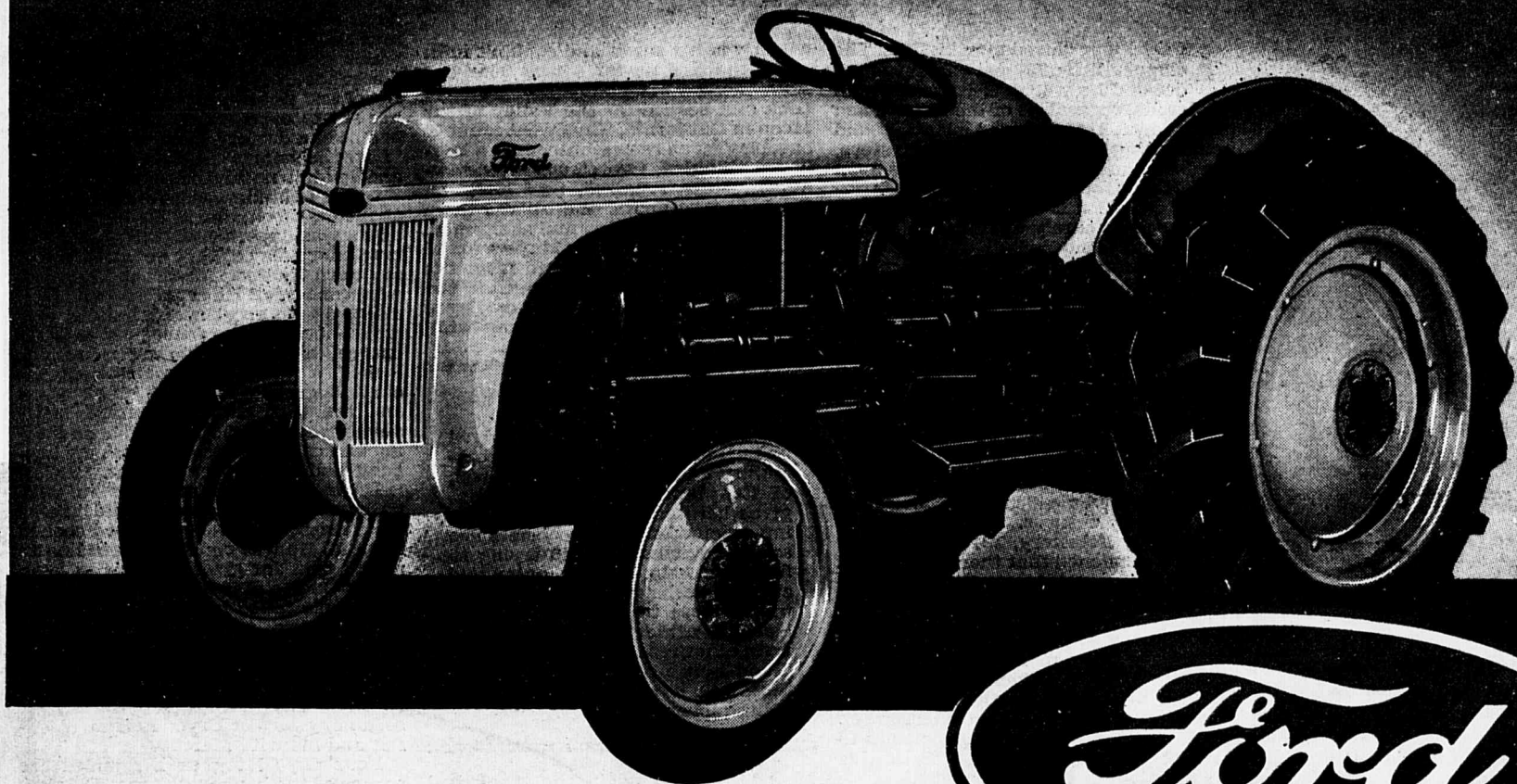
Above: View showing hitch for pulling 2 grass drills with one tractor. Drill on right is a 10-hole spaced at 1 foot. One on left is a 12-hole with 1 foot spacing. Hitch is a lister hitch.



At left: This is a typical stock-water tank and windmill on the Morton county project. Note how reservoir is fenced to keep cattle out.



## Ford Engineered for FASTER FARMING



## Announcing the great new Ford Tractor

A wealth of Ford engineering experience, gained in building over a million and a quarter tractors, has gone into making this new tractor *better than ever*, in every possible way.

You'll find that it has dozens of new advantages, some big and some little, but all helping to do each job faster, better, easier and more comfortably.

A new transmission adds a fourth forward speed that makes road travel and light field work go much faster. Fully energized brakes provide sharper turning, quicker stopping. Grease seals are improved, and working parts are easier to get at.

The widely known advantages of former Ford Tractors have been retained, and many further perfected. With Ford-improved Hydraulic Touch Control you raise and lower implements without effort, and get constant depth control. Traction increases *automatically* with implement pull.

Shipments of the new Ford Tractor are going forward. Your Ford Tractor dealer may have one on display right now. This is the tractor you'll want to see and try. Ask your dealer about an early demonstration.

DEARBORN MOTORS, 15050 WOODWARD AVE., DETROIT 3, MICHIGAN

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### 22 NEW ADVANTAGES FOR FASTER FARMING

**NEW** 4-speed transmission. Higher speed and greater choice of speeds. Quieter, easier shifting.

**NEW** swing-back seat and long, wide step plates, permitting driver to stand up comfortably.

**NEW** Ford-improved Hydraulic Touch Control raises, lowers implements without effort.

**NEW** screened, vented grille for air intake. Removable for easy cleaning.

**NEW** automotive type steering gear. Easier steering; adjustable for wear.

**NEW** hinged radiator grille. Swings open for quick cleaning of grille and radiator.

**NEW** Duo-servo type brakes. Right and left brakes may be operated separately, or with one foot. Easily adjusted.

**NEW** heavier, stronger front axle. New disc wheels with standard hub bolt circle. *And many other new features.*



All lift-type implements operated from seat by Hydraulic Touch Control.

The new Ford Tractor and a quality line of Dearborn Implements, specially designed for the Ford Tractor, are marketed through a national organization of Dearborn Distributors and Ford Tractor dealers. See your Ford Tractor dealer for parts and service on all Ford-built tractors.

# Ford Farming

MEANS LESS WORK...  
MORE INCOME PER ACRE

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## Who Said "Hired Man?"

Did He Know What He Was Talking About?

By MRS. DALE SCHEEL

TODAY our "hired man" left us. The chipper little 73-year-old Irishman decided he would visit relatives in Colorado, regardless of the fact we had hay down, that delayed planting and cultivating were dogging our steps, and that small-grain harvest was upon us. Many folks assure us the farm-labor situation is clearing up and that good help is surely available... and I smile and wonder.

Soon after VJ-Day we overweary farmers began to receive assurances from many sources that our labor troubles soon would be over. We were so desperately tired after the strenuous war years in which no help had been available, except that which neighbors managed to exchange, that we were willing to grasp at almost any straw. With hope renewed we again haunted the Farm Bureau and employment agencies. What 1946 brought to us in the way of "hired men" is the cause of my present dubiousness.

In early February, 1946, our county agent telephoned that there was a man in the office wanting a farm job. Eagerly we left for town deciding en route to hire at almost any cost. The applicant had just stepped out and after waiting in town several hours we learned he had taken a job with a farmer he had met on the street. Gone was our first prospect in months... and we didn't even get near enough to see him! Later we learned he left his new employer the same night.

Around the first of March a transient calling himself "a carpenter and a hog man" called at the Farm Bureau office and we were contacted. Just what we needed with farm repair work 3 years behind and our 25 sows just beginning to farrow! So we met Ray Kauffman, age 68, weight 300 pounds, divorced from his family for 17 years, sans teeth for as long, panhandler and laborer in 39 states. His hog experience had been as a boy on a Nebraska farm but he claimed to be an expert carpenter, long-time contractor and construction boss on many Government projects.

#### Had a Ration Book

He was to eat at our home and we furnished the long-vacant tenant house for sleeping quarters. He moved in with his baggage... two gunny sacks tied at the top. From these he produced for me one ration book and a huge pile of dirty clothing. I seized upon the sugar stamp gladly and soon had his enormous outsize overalls, heavy underwear, shirts and sox billowing like small tents in the March wind and sunshine.

Mr. Kauffman had somehow forgotten his youthful knowledge of hogs and gained a fear of all animals. With a club at each gate to ward off the horses, the bull and the boars he waddled contentedly about his work. He was too large in front to bend far and a hernia prevented any heavy lifting or scooping. He had never driven a tractor but he could milk, help me feed and water my 400 laying hens and do odd jobs if given plenty of time. My husband, Dale, did all the hog work and made arrangements with a neighbor to exchange tractor for day labor so we could get our crops planted. At the end of 2 weeks our new helper said he was tired and would have to take a 3-day vacation in town. His rejuvenation was miraculous, and he now had a knowledge of all the underworld characters in Emporia and warned us against them.

While gumming his meals he entertained us with interesting accounts of his life's experiences and lamented the alarming condition of affairs in these our United States. His pessimistic philosophy and outlook, his superstitions and warnings were humorous to us. But the fact that after my carefully planned, wholesome, well-balanced meals he devoured huge quantities of lunch meat, cheese, rye bread, catsup and black coffee at bedtime astounded me.

By the middle of April our tramp friend was rested and well fed, his clothing was clean and mended and he had money in his pockets. Spring had come tripping, work was bore-some, the itch had returned to his feet and our Knight of the Road had to answer the call. He suddenly developed

neuritis in his hands and couldn't milk so he thanked us for a very pleasant stay, hoisted his gunny sacks on his back and headed for the Valley of the Moon in California. Thus went number one, leaving as remembrance... a hog-house shingled, two strong new saw-horses, steps repaired, new locks on the henhouse doors, and all the farm tools and saws cleaned and sharpened.

One afternoon in early May we found ourselves driving homeward from the Farm Bureau office and wedged in the pickup seat beside us were tiny Bryce Leland Woodson and his plump wife,

#### Editor's Note

Written "piecemeal and wedged in between urgent home and community duties," Mrs. Dale Scheel, of Ethyledale Farm, Emporia, gives here an unusually interesting account of the experiences she and her husband had in trying to find hired help. You will enjoy this article, perhaps find it strikingly pretty close to your experiences. Kansas Farmer would like to hear from other readers regarding their hired-help problem. Also, from those who have solved their hired-help problem.—R. H. G.

Martha. Behind us in the truck bed were all of their earthly belongings in a Post Toasties carton tied with binding twine... and a brand-new Coleman gas stove for which we had advanced the money. I sorted dishes, silver, cooking utensils, towels and linens from my own store and with a few added pieces of furniture established them in the tenant house.

Bryce Leland was age 46, Martha 21, and having lived always in the Ozark hills their speech and manner had a fascinating Hill Billy twang. Being illiterate was not so bad, but their unfamiliarity with the truth kept them and us going in a maze from which we all emerged just exactly where we went in and nothing accomplished. Their shoes were runover, their cloth-

ing ragged and so filthy with dirt and perspiration that we needed no more than a nose to apprehend their approach.

Martha, who spent half her time in my home borrowing groceries and supplies, leafing thru our magazines or frightening my 3-year-old with boogie men and witches, had an irritating itch which she was constantly scratching. I scrubbed everything she touched in Lysol and finally in desperation asked her not to come inside again until she had seen a doctor. She blithely replied, "I ast the smartest doctor in Arkansas and it ain't nothin' ketchin'."

Bryce Leland was cheerful and quick about his work, and altho he had told us he was experienced with all power machinery, he couldn't be trusted with our Ford tractor. But at hand labor he was wonderful! He could load and haul manure with great speed, build sturdy hog shades, drive a fence post with accuracy, and hoe my garden until it looked a picture of perfection. He chatted gayly and easily at his work and ran thru chores unhampered by any of the scientific knowledge on feeding and care of purebreds that my husband had tried to teach him.

During the 3 weeks they were with us he was ill often from wild greens which his wife picked daily and cooked for him. He was constantly needing to go to town for groceries or "on business." On one of these many town trips the couple failed to meet us at the appointed store. At 6 o'clock we claimed their \$5 box of prepaid groceries and searched the town until nearly dark, even enlisting the help of the police. From that day until this we have never seen nor heard of Bryce Leland Woodson and his wife Martha.

Four days later, as I rounded the corner of the henhouse, I met Dale accompanied by a youthful, well-dressed couple and was introduced to Jerry Trowler and his wife, Faye, who had driven out in a fine car from St. Paul, Minn., to take a farm job in sunny Kansas. Jerry had been recently discharged from the navy and more recently yet, married. Both claimed farm experience and were eager to get work here. Jerry was a handsome physical specimen and Faye a chic, pretty little bride with a charming Eastern accent. Their car was loaded with leather luggage containing her linens and house-keeping equipment. We felt, at last, we really had found reliable help.

During haying and at all farm labor Jerry's muscles rippled beautifully and

(Continued on Page 9)

## To Hold Terracing Contest

ABOUT 10,000 persons are expected to attend the first annual State Invitational Terracing Contest, which will be held August 5, in Brown county.

Contestants from Dickinson, Geary, Lyon, Shawnee, Jackson, Nemaha, Jefferson, Miami and Brown counties already have entered, states W. W. Duitsman, Brown county extension agent. Many more are expected.

The contest will be held on the farm of Mrs. Tilda Johannes, 6 miles south of Hiawatha. Grassed waterways al-

ready are prepared and are coming along fine, states Mr. Duitsman. Each contestant will be required to construct a 300-foot section of terrace. Awards will be based upon height, cross-section, efficiency, and uniformity of the terraces.

Sponsoring groups for the contest include the Brown County Soil Conservation District, the Brown County Implement Dealers' Association, the Hiawatha Chamber of Commerce, and the Farm Bureau and Extension Service, Kansas State College.



John Johannes, left, and M. M. Dickerson, president of the Hiawatha Chamber of Commerce, call attention to the first State Terracing Contest, which will be held August 5 on the Johannes farm, 6 miles south of Hiawatha. Some 10,000 persons are expected to view the contest.



Faye, who slept until 10 o'clock every morning, then dressed herself in smart sport clothes, was wont to follow him at every task she could, admiring and teasing him. She decided to paint the interior of the tenant house, so I gladly bought the paint and she spent a day donned in Jerry's overalls happily dabbing and splashing away. He happened to be mowing the lawn, scything weeds and trimming trees near by where he could see her at work. His job finished, her incentive was gone so she left the rooms half painted. Farm work over by 7 o'clock each evening, they drove gaily to Emporia for "dinner and a show" or to make long-distance calls to St. Paul.

Near noon on the fourteenth day of their sojourn, while Jerry was helping fence an alfalfa field hogtight, the mailman brought his final mustering out check. Delightedly, they began loading packed luggage into their car. We called Emporia and found they were leaving an unpaid grocery bill and a dental bill charged to us without our knowledge. It took tact and firm powers of persuasion on Dale's part to get Jerry to go to town to cash his check and pay those bills, plus a pay-

**"Don't force your convictions on others; share them with others."—E. S.**

ment we had advanced for him on his car. They left with little over half of his \$100, not knowing what work he would try next. They now admitted that her farm experience had been the first 2 years of her life and his a few summers on a dairy farm near St. Paul.

One hot July day there stood at our door a young GI who told us he was waiting for the fall term of college to open in Emporia and was tired of loafing while he waited. He seemed pleased with our proposition, took the job and said he would bring his wife out to their new home. Later that day he returned to say that they had looked over the tenant house and it was too far below the furnished apartment in which they were living at present. If we would consider his commuting the 10½ miles from Emporia, an 8-hour day in the field with no chores, he would be willing to serve us until September.

Came the sultry days of mid-August and we hired a young German lad who had been working on a neighboring farm the previous 6 months. I had never seen him until the day of our interview. He sat with his slight body in a half slouch, hazel eyes downcast, brown, curly hair damp at his forehead and the soft silk of his white sport shirt in striking contrast to the deep tan of his smooth skin. His voice was soft and well modulated, his speech perfect in English construction but with a decided German accent, his manner shy yet courteous, reflecting a sensitive spirit and a trained refinement.

Clarke Miller was delighted with the privacy of the tenant house . . . now fairly well furnished. He said he wanted to study and could read aloud without disturbance. He took a prideful pleasure in the white curtains fluttering at the windows, the magazine rack filled with late numbers, the flowers blooming near his door, and the basket of early fall fruit I kept filled for him. He finished Faye Trowler's painting of

the interior, painted the old furniture and arranged it tastefully, selected and hung good pictures, purchased a radio and carried bouquets of flowers into his new home. Late into the wee hours of the night, with shades tightly drawn, he told us he studied English, psychology or philosophy, or perhaps read his favorite Tolstoy or a late novel, listened to the radio, smoked his pipe and drank cups of black coffee which he brewed himself.

In our home at mealtime the lad revealed a culture and refinement far beyond the quality of the ordinary farm laborer. Pleased with his shyly spoken appreciation of my menus, I dusted off

## 19 Lunch Menus

In just a few days the busy housewife will have school lunches to pack and will, perhaps, need some suggestions. Our leaflet, "School Lunch Menus," is available to readers as long as the supply lasts. Address: Farm Service Editor, Kansas Farmer, for a free copy.

my cookbook, uncovered my neglected "Herb Kitchen" and gave my imagination and culinary talents free rein. I noted that Clarke took no sugar and suspected rightly that he had no ration book. Besides being a connoisseur of foods the boy was an excellent and interesting conversationalist so our table talk began to include a wide range of subjects. Added to the professional talk of crops and stock were discussions of our educational system versus that of prewar Germany, world literature, art, opera, travel, fashions, sports and, of course, the daily news. Clarke entered eagerly into all this with a fund of knowledge and an air of authority that belied his admitted 22 years. However, when we spoke of the late war or of international affairs, the youth fell conspicuously silent.

Finally the lad confided his story to me. As we cut the dusky grapes, raked the lawn or weeded the garden, he talked of his spacious childhood home with its orchards and gardens in the suburbs of Hamburg, Germany, near a great university. His scholarly German father was instructor in philosophy and psychology there and his youthful French mother made wealthy "play-boys" of her 2 sons as they learned fencing, riding, dancing and the sports common to the higher social set. From this storybook life he and his brother had escaped to America in 1938 as Hitler gained power . . . and there his tales ended. Nothing ever was divulged of his life in America except that he claimed citizenship and was deeply happy and proud to be here.

Clarke frankly admitted he knew nothing of farming but was willing and eager to learn. At first he worked well, saying he wanted to become a farmer landholder. He never complained of his tasks, long hours nor hard work but gradually became less interested and more and more fitful and unreliable in his work. He sometimes failed to get to work until milking and break-

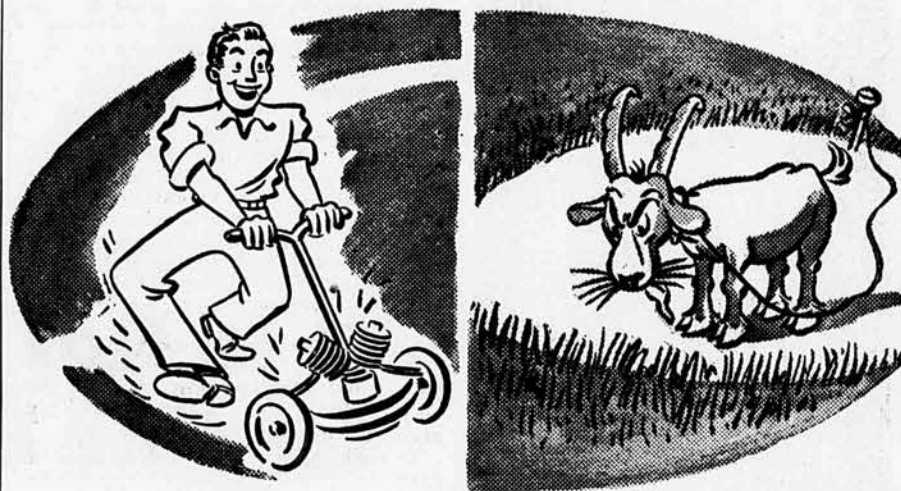
**"Nations that create the greatest minds and spirits will dominate the world."—U. N. A.**

fast were over and chores well along, then again he would be at the barn long before our rising hour. He became restless, moody and extremely nervous and spent much time along the creek fishing and hunting, leave the game lie where it fell. Days of deep despondency followed and he confided that he was deeply worried about his life's career and wanted to get into college and find a profession. He craved an understanding friend, companions of his own age, a job he liked, and a place in the world where he could contribute something worthwhile to his generation. This last he felt he did not have and told me he was only "marking time." He wanted desperately to tell me his trouble, he said, but he felt it would be unfair to me as it was such a poignant story. At last he became so unpredictable as to be a psychopathic case and we were alarmed and concerned over his health and welfare.

One November morning after feigning illness for a week he went to town to see a doctor. He did not consult the doctor but remained at a hotel in Emporia for a week. He returned then with a buyer for his horse and told us he had found a job with the state highway department which would give him part-time college work. He promised to return in a few days for his belongings and to tell us good-by. Waving cheerfully he drove away—next day the FBI took him into custody and came for his effects. The rest became newspaper publicity as Clarke Miller really was the German war prisoner, Georg Jacobs, who had escaped from the Council Grove camp in November, 1945, and had been the object of search for more than a year.

A professional tramp; an honest-to-goodness Hill Billy and his ignorant wife; an unadjusted sailor and his irresponsible bride; a youthful GI who thought he wanted a job but didn't, and an escaped German prisoner of war who wanted so much to become an American . . . these had been our farm help thruout the year. Now again we are alone and searching for help to carry the load of farm work. Is it possible for serious, sincere farmers to find reliable farm laborers who will honestly try to help make the farm business pay and relieve the overload of work? Who said "Hired men are plentiful," and did he know whereof he spoke?

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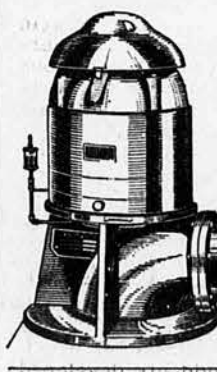
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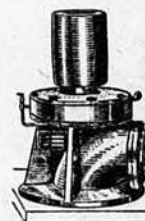
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## GARST & SONS

### Flying Farmers

**F**LYING FARMERS from 28 or more states will converge on Stillwater, Okla., next week end for the second annual convention of the National Flying Farmers' Association. Dates of the convention are August 7, 8 and 9.

With some flyers coming from east of the Mississippi and others from west of the Rockies, it will be too long a jaunt to cover in one day. Several caravans have been planned which Flying Farmers will join along the way. In a group they will fly part of the distance August 6, then complete the flight the following day.

At least one will come from the East, another from the West. And one of the caravans will come from the North, stopping for lunch at Manhattan, August 7. This group will remain overnight at Lincoln, Neb., August 6, and fly to Stillwater the following day.

Tentative plans indicate that all 3 airports at Manhattan may be used by the incoming flyers if necessary. Transportation from each field will be available. Irl C. Yeo, chairman of the aviation committee, Manhattan Junior Chamber of Commerce, extends an invitation to Kansas Flying Farmers to come to Manhattan, August 6, for the luncheon. Joining the caravan at Manhattan, Kansas flyers could continue to Stillwater with aviators from states north of Kansas.

Indications are that the annual convention of the National Flying Farmers will be held in some state other than Oklahoma in 1948. In making plans for the caravan flight to Stillwater this year, H. A. Graham, executive secretary of the National, suggested the flyers may be able to discuss the location for the 1948 convention while on their way to Stillwater. With 28 states in the national organization, there easily could be that many invitations.

It is doubtful that the Kansas club, however, will make a very strong bid for the national this year. Kansans are more interested in the presidency. In fact, an active campaign is under way to put Alfred Ward, Johnson, in the president's chair. As the first president of the Kansas club, Mr. Ward helped the organization grow to be the largest affiliated with the national. In addition to that he appeared on a number of civic programs in every corner of the state, always plugging for better aeronautical facilities in towns and cities large and small.

At a recent meeting of the board of directors of the Kansas club, Mr. Ward indicated he would accept the office should he be elected. The Kansas board of directors agreed to support him. A committee headed by George Galloway, Wakeeney, and including William Janssen, McPherson, and Don Roberts, Plains, is conducting the campaign. The contributions he has made to the advancement of private flying in the last year alone, provide sufficient evidence as to Ward's capabilities.

And just preceding the national convention, a group of farm flyers from Kansas will be in Washington, D. C., to fly several new planes out here. In the group will be George Galloway, Wakeeney, Kansas president. George says he and 3 or 4 other Flying Farmers in the neighborhood of Wakeeney expect to arrive in Washington the evening of July 31. The following day they will call on several outstanding Kansans in Washington and look around the capital city. They will be back in time to fly to Stillwater the following week. Watch the newspapers and news reels when these Kansas Flying Farmers invade Washington.

### Outdoor Games

Treasure hunts, which lead to the picnic spot, always are fun. And table football is very exciting, as are the feather game, obstacle race, newspaper tag, plate throw and a dozen other games suggested in our leaflet "Outdoor Games." You will want to see this if you are planning a picnic or entertainment for young or old. Send 3c to Entertainment Editor, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, and a copy of the leaflet will be sent to you promptly.



# First Question "They" Ask

When Talking to Wives of Flying Farmers

By RUTH McMILLION

**A**LTHO flying has become quite commonplace the last few years, it still is a subject to be pro and conned within a farm home. For when the family car ceases to function a delicate probing at its innards or a trek back for gas usually solves the problem. But when the family plane sputters and stops the situation might prove a bit more complicated.

Too, the first thing a Flying Farmer's wife is asked when one learns her husband is flying is "what do you think of it?"

Here are the answers of 6 wives of Flying Farmers in Clark county, Kansas:

Mrs. S. G. Ihde is the wife of a 24-year-old army flyer who taught advanced instrument flying at Moore Field, Texas. Regardless of how much

They have a little 3-year-old son who has been up several times. Mrs. Ihde hopes to learn to fly sometime in the future.

Mrs. Bill Anderson, who is the mother of 2 small daughters, considers her farmer husband's flying almost routine work as he has been flying since 1942. Bill, who is 27, was a liaison pilot in the field artillery, 86th Division in the war. He also is a reserve officer, which means he is on call for army duty anytime.

Bill now farms 320 acres and was 4-H leader on cattle judging last winter. He also helped prepare their 4-H stunt for the state 4-H contest.

Bill attended both the Hutchinson Flying Farmer Meet and the Liberal Pilots and Flying Farmer Meet this spring.

Mrs. Anderson, a graduate of K. S. C., was a home economics teacher. She plans to take up flying this fall. She says they hope to own a plane, and with both of them being pilots they can take turns piloting on long trips.

Mrs. Wendall McMinimy says she always has known that sooner or later her husband would fly. When he was in high school he wanted to learn, but at that time his mother thought it unwise. Now at 42, Wendall has a new airplane and is eager to finish his summer work so he can begin building a hangar.

Had it not been for an unfortunate mishap Wendall would have had his



Mrs. S. G. Ihde  
"... glad he still flies."

she sweat it out during the war, Mrs. Ihde is glad he still flies since he is a reserve officer and must keep abreast of the times.

At the close of the war young Ihde had to choose between a career of flying or farming. Since he is the only male descendant in a farm-minded family it was more or less up to him to put his shoulder to the plow. He has been farming only a year, has 360 acres of farm land and a nice start of stock cattle.

He and his wife, Addie, renovated the big old family farmhouse into a livable home. But before they were thru S. G. figured he'd rather climb into a plane with an overanxious cadet-pilot than face the paintbucket and brush again.

The past year S. G. piloted charter trips for Jacks Flying Service, Municipal Airport, Ashland, and hopes to have time to do more in the next year.



Mrs. Bill Anderson  
"... can take turns piloting."



Mrs. Wendall McMinimy  
"... knew husband would fly."

pilot's license by now. Last December he went to the west coast on the Farm Bureau train. En route all his luggage became lost and it was never recovered. Consequently he lost his logbook, hours, student license and everything he had pertaining to his flying. He was just ready for his cross-country but had to begin all over again.

Mr. McMinimy operates 1,440 acres and runs about 250 head of cattle a year. Altho Mrs. McMinimy is not interested in becoming a pilot herself, they have a little 9-year-old daughter, Maryln Sue, who is a flying enthusiast.

Mrs. Paul Randall says she never has been particularly fascinated with flying, but since her husband owns an airplane and they have their own hangar and private runway on the ranch, she is going to fly whenever the occasion arises.

Her initial flight was a pretty rough one. On March 9 her parents, the Reverend and Mrs. Asa B. Ingram, of Webb City, Mo., had a family reunion and Mr. and Mrs. Randall flew back for it. At that time Paul had his plane but not his license so S. G. Ihde piloted them. By plane it was a 600-mile trip. They did their farm chores before leaving in the morning and after they returned home in the evening.

The weather was clear when they took off so Mr. and Mrs. Randall wore only light jackets. Later the weather closed in, it became cold and the heater was out of adjustment so their pilot landed at Anthony for flying suits for Mr. and Mrs. Randall. He had his flying jacket.



Mr. and Mrs. Paul Randall shown with their airplane. Note the "TV" brand on fuselage. Mrs. Randall "... is going to fly whenever the occasion arises."



Mrs. George Pike  
"... a nice way to travel."

On their way home they ran into a cold drizzle which resulted in wing icing. They dropped as low as possible and flew the last hundred miles almost skimming the ground. It was an anxious trip for Mrs. Randall, but she has not let it intimidate her.

The Randalls have 2 young sons. Mr. Randall, who is 38 years old, operates 1,300 acres and runs 600 head of cattle.

Mrs. George Pike doesn't mind at all because her husband is a flyer. He has been flying since 1944 so she is really used to it by now. At present George is a co-owner in a club plane with 4 other men. He has been pretty busy the last 2 years on the farm and flies just about enough to keep up his private pilot's license.

Mr. Pike, who is 29 years old, operates 500 acres and runs stock cattle. He has attended the Flying Farmer Convention at Hutchinson the last 2 years. In 1946, George and Wendall McMinimy drove to Hutchinson in their car, but this year Bill Anderson flew with them to Hutchinson in a plane from Jacks Flying Service.

Mrs. Pike has no ambitions to be a

pilot, but thinks it is a nice way to travel and feels it is good diversion for her husband. The Pikes have a little 15-month-old son.

Mrs. Lowell Randall says she feels Lowell is pretty sensible about his flying and doesn't take unnecessary chances, so she doesn't worry about it. Besides, she added, he is president of the Protection Ropeing Club so he might as well be flying.

The Randalls have 3 children, Phillip 14 and Kay 12, who are active 4-H'ers, and Richard only 18 months old.

Lowell is 36 years old and operates 2,000 acres, 600 under cultivation. He started flying last December, and altho he hasn't had too much time to devote to it he has soloed and will soon get his student pilot license. In March young Ihde piloted Lowell and Paul Randall to the Pilots and Flying Farmers' Meet at Liberal in Paul's new airplane.

Altho Mrs. Randall is busy with her family and the ranch work she hopes to take flying lessons at some future date.



Mrs. Lowell Randall  
"... hopes to take lessons."

## Frozen Food First Aid

**W**OULD you be panic-stricken if the power were cut off, leaving the home freezer without electric current? Of course, such things seldom happen and usually the power line is repaired within a short time. But it's well to be prepared for the worst ... just in case.

First and foremost and the most obvious thing to do is to keep the freezing cabinet closed. This will conserve the cold inside. If the freezer is well insulated and well filled with food, it will take some time for the temperature to rise the 32 degrees from zero to the melting point. Dry ice can be spread over the top of the food packages to help keep the temperature low. If dry ice is not available, wrap the packages in corrugated paper and take them to a commercial locker temporarily.

But if partial thawing already has taken place, it is satisfactory to re-freeze. It's safe if the package still

contains some ice. But if the thawing has been complete, various types of food should be handled in different ways. Fruits can be safely refrozen. Meats, poultry and fish can be refrozen if they smell fresh, but a warning ... examine the packages carefully. None of these products will be as good as when first frozen. Completely thawed vegetables should not be refrozen. They may be cooked if the temperature did not rise above 50 degrees F.

## Sandpaper Washers

I have found this the best way to prevent knobs from working loose from cupboard or dresser drawers. Cut washers from medium grain sandpaper and make a hole in the center of each. Holding the knob in place, slip the washer over the bolt and when tightened, the knob will stay tight for the abrasive surface holds the screw secure.—Mrs. O. C. C.



**Important Announcement!**

Genuine K-S Rotary Scraper

**PRICES**

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**REDUCED**




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plus **Improved Design**  
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- New specially-equipped factory enables us to now build scraper much faster—at big savings.
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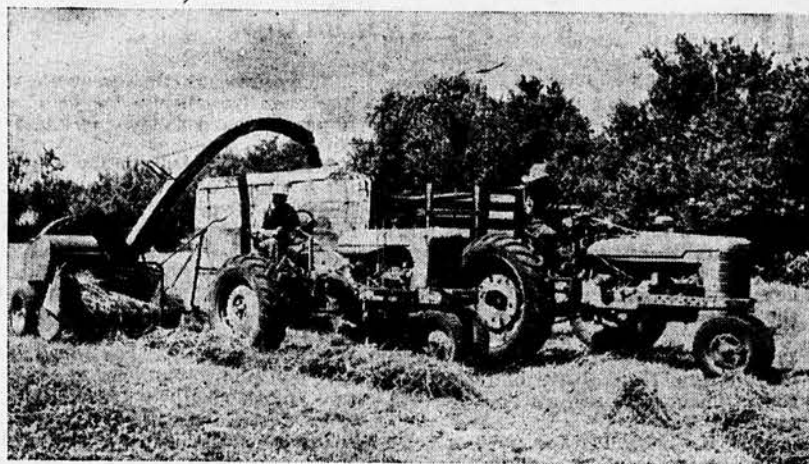
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## Put Alfalfa Crop Six Feet Under



The modern way of harvesting alfalfa hay is used by Bertram Garard, Osage county. He is operating the front tractor which is pulling an ensilage trailer. The field chopper is working only an hour or two behind the mower and windrower, giving the hay just enough time to wilt properly for ensilage.

**T**ONS of alfalfa went 6 feet underground this summer on the Bertram Garard farm, in Osage county. He filled a new trench-silo with a mixture of alfalfa, red clover and some green oats. But the main part of the crop was alfalfa.

Mr. Garard hit the jackpot with his trench silo. It is 120 feet long, 12 feet deep and 9 feet wide at the bottom. It flares up to about 18 feet wide at the top. When digging the trench a smooth layer of rock was encountered. It forms a perfect bottom. Over all but a small portion this rock ledge has a natural slope of 4 inches to 100 feet toward the open end of the trench. The rock bottom drains into a shallow creekbed which is really more a swale than a creek.

When filled the new trench is expected to hold 420 tons of silage. That is a lot of feed but Mr. Garard has the acreage to fill it. There are 95 acres of alfalfa growing on his farm this summer. That includes 30 acres of Buffalo alfalfa grown from foundation seed. The field is thoroly isolated and seed from it will be classed as registered seed.

Mr. Garard used completely modern methods in putting up his alfalfa crop. The hay was mowed and windrowed just an hour or two ahead of the field chopper. With that much wilt it was in condition to be put in his trench silo without a preservative. The chopped feed was blown into 2 trailers hauled by tractors to the silo.

Where most trailers are unloaded from the rear when hauling chopped feed, Mr. Garard empties his from the side. One side of each trailer is divided into 2 panels which swing up when ready to unload. He pulls the load across the feed in the trench. The 2 sets of slings placed in the bottom of each trailer remove the ensilage. A team of horses supplies the power.

There may be some advantages to his method. The team working on the feed will help pack the ensilage as will the tractor and trailer moving across the top.

While modern methods are used on this farm in putting up the hay crop, he and a neighbor, Herbert Niles, are experimenting with ultra-modern methods to improve the seed crop. Together these men purchased a dusting

machine which they have mounted on the rear end of a trailer to use in combating insects and worms attacking their alfalfa.

Early this summer webworm was working in their fields so they dusted with DDT. Later they may dust again with DDT and BHC in an attempt to destroy tiny insects that attack the alfalfa blossoms and tend to reduce seed production.

Altho spraying the chemicals on the fields is supposed to give better results, Mr. Garard pointed out spraying is much slower. They hope dusting will do the job.

Use of chemicals in alfalfa seed production is still in the experimental stage and must be used with caution. It must be timed correctly to prevent destroying insects that trip alfalfa blossoms and benefit seed production. Then, too, little is known about the residual effects DDT and BHC may have on the hay crops that follow the seed.

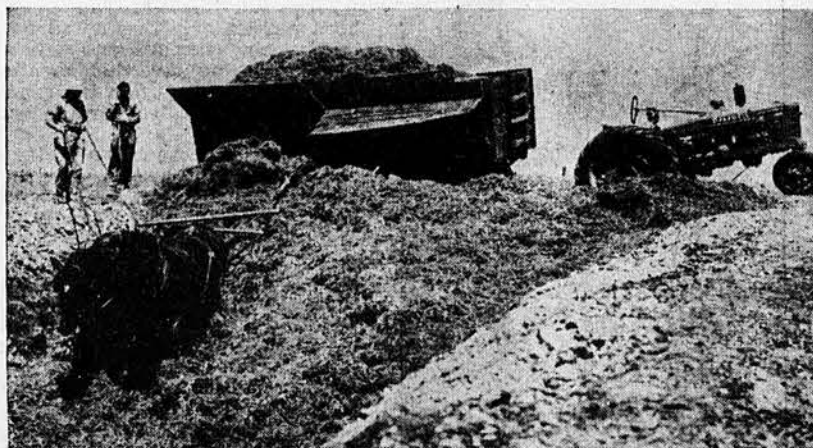
As more complete results on treating alfalfa for higher seed production become available, they will be brought to you in Kansas Farmer.

### Pasture Important, Too

It takes good dairy cows to average 441 pounds of butterfat, says Clifford Beckwith, registered Holstein breeder of Leavenworth county. But good pasture is important, too, he adds. He hit that production figure with a small herd that averaged 11 cows thru the year.

Mr. Beckwith's acreage is somewhat limited so he culls his herd severely in order to receive the most profit. High producers keep labor costs low, he says. At the same time he provides them with a wide variety of pastures that include wheat, rye, sweet clover, red clover and bluegrass.

He knows his cattle. Mr. Beckwith hit a perfect score in the judging contest held in connection with the spring Holstein show in his district. He scored an even 200, rating 50 points in each of 4 classes. A 4-H Club leader, he is passing some of the ability to the boys in his club. Joe Henry Abel, one of the 4-H boys, scored a perfect 200 at the same show.



With side panels of the trailer open, a team is used to pull the load of alfalfa ensilage into the Bertram Garard trench, in Osage county. Slings placed in the bottom of the trailer are used to remove the load. When this picture was taken the 420-ton trench was nearly three-fourths full.



## It's a "Twig Blight" Year

By JAMES SENTER BRAZELTON

**D**RIVING thru this apple country in Northeast Kansas and viewing the orchards from the highways, one cannot help observing the great prevalence of dead twigs in the trees. This is the outward evidence of a disease known as twig blight or fire blight, as it sometimes is called. The disease is more active some seasons than others and this seems to be a year when it is at its worst. Days of high humidity like we have had so many of these last weeks are ideal for its rapid development. The dead twigs seem to show up almost overnight.

Some varieties, notably Yellow Transparent, are more susceptible to twig blight than others, altho when conditions are ideal for its development, as they have been this summer, no variety is immune to its attack. I know of no orchard in this section where evidence of this disease cannot be found. Rapid, succulent growth offers favorable conditions for quick development of the blight, which is spread principally by bees, plant lice, beetles and other insects.

This bacterial disease suddenly causes the leaves to wither and turn brown. They do not immediately fall but remain hanging to the dead wood some time. The blight makes cankered patches on limbs and trunk in which the bark is sunken and discolored. These open cankers are the source of further infection. In cases of severe outbreak such as we have now, trees blight to death.

### No Adequate Control Found

The depressing thing about this whole subject of twig blight is that so far no adequate means of control has yet been found. This is the standard treatment growers have followed for years: They cut off all affected branches far enough below the blight to get into sound wood. They chisel out the cankers on limbs and trunk deep enough to reach thru the bark into the wood. After each cut the cutting tools are dipped into a solution of corrosive sublimate. The wound also is disinfected with corrosive sublimate and all cut surfaces are painted immediately. Spraying to control aphids is believed to assist in controlling blight, as this insect probably spreads the disease.

The same weather conditions that have caused fire blight to flourish have been ideal for development of black rot in grapes. In vineyards that have not been properly sprayed, the damage to this year's crop is variously estimated at from 50 to 100 per cent. This is the most destructive fungus disease of the grape in this section, and probably does more damage than all other diseases combined.

Affected grapes at first show a small whitish spot. As the spot increases in size it becomes brown and sunken and numerous black pimples or pustules appear on the surface. The rot soon spreads over the entire grape, which becomes a shriveled, black mummy. There may be one or many of

these on a bunch of grapes. In severe cases every grape on the bunch may become a mummy.

In combating insects we generally wait for them to appear before trying to fight them. But this method does not work with black rot, for after the fungus makes its appearance it is too late to do very much about it. To effectively control black rot which does not make its appearance until middle summer the grape vineyard must be sprayed early.

Bordo mixture 4-4-50 has long been the standard fungicide to control black rot. In fact it has been used ever since grape growers near Bordeaux, France, accidentally stumbled onto it years ago. According to the story, grapes that grew on ends of the rows nearest the highways were stolen year after year. In desperation the growers concocted a mixture of lime and blue stone and water and sprayed the grapes that hung near the road so as to make them look like they were covered with a poison material. To their surprise, the growers found that grapes sprayed with this mixture did not have black rot while the remainder of their vineyards did.

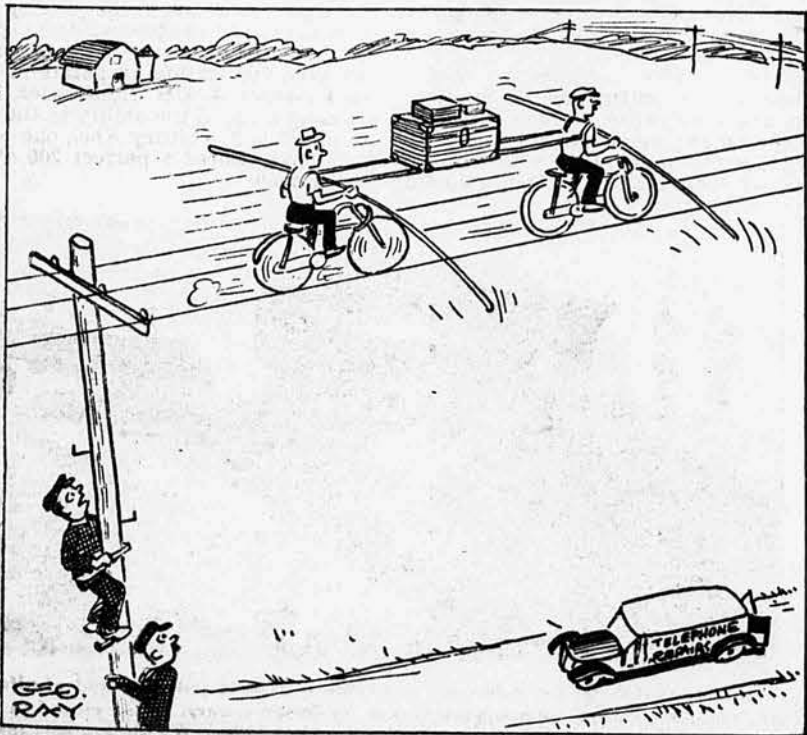
### Newer Materials Used

Bordo has been an important fungicide ever since. However, there are other newer materials that are now being used to control black rot effectively. According to W. R. Martin, extension horticulturist, Columbia, Mo., that comparatively new material called Fermate is an ideal fungicide to use on grapes. So far we have done a good job of controlling black rot this year by dusting instead of spraying. The product we used is called Copoite and is a finely powdered material which we applied with a Niagra self-propelled duster.

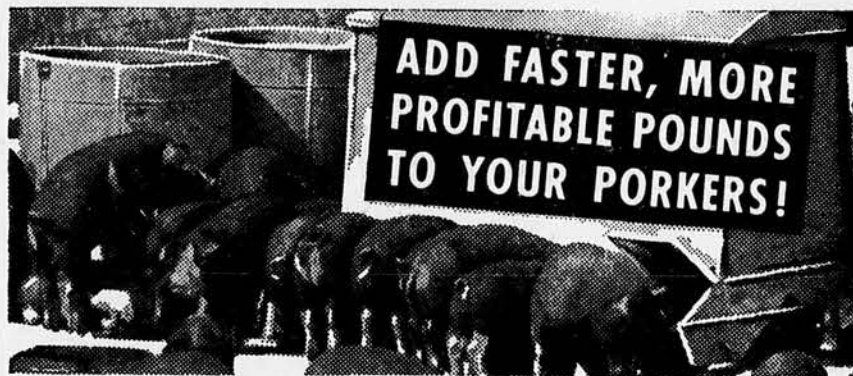
Up to now we have made 3 applications and will probably make another before the grapes ripen. Ezra Shields, Wathena fruit grower, pioneered in grape dusting, having kept his vineyards free from black rot by this method last year. Observing his success, other growers in Doniphan county have followed his lead.

Anthraxnose of raspberries is another disease that has been more severe here this year than usual due to the same favorable weather conditions. Shoot or cane infections are the cause of most injury, because the flow of sap is choked off and when dry weather comes the berries dry up before they mature.

Spraying is the most satisfactory method of controlling anthracnose but, like spraying for black rot in grapes, it must be done at the right time to be effective. To wait until the infection appears is too late to spray. A lime-sulfur spray applied just as the buds are opening in the spring is most effective. One authority suggests that the best way to combat anthracnose is to plant resistant varieties, and he mentions that new purple variety called Sodus as ideal for this purpose.



"They're circus people, the roads must be getting pretty terrific."



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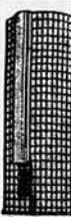
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# Electricity

## The Magic Key Especially in the Kitchen

By Eula Mae Kelly

Kansas State College

WITH the transforming power of electricity now reaching 38 per cent of rural Kansas homes, and expansion going briskly ahead, the "know-how" of adequate wiring, proper lighting, and maximum use is sought by every alert homemaker who at last sees her dream of an electrified home coming into reality. Most of all, she wants the job done right, with an eye to the future.

"The coming of electricity to the farm home," R. S. Knight, extension engineer, Kansas State College, points out, "not only means time and labor-saving appliances and equipment, but it opens the way for the installation of a farm-wide water system. It is the magic key to farm modernization and better rural living."

Altho electricity brings its comfort and convenience to every room in the house, it is in the kitchen, that important center of production, that the most careful attention must be given to an adequate electrical supply system. Here electricity plays multiple roles of mixing, cooking, water heating, refrigeration, besides the usual load of lighting and incidental uses such as ventilating fans, clocks and radios.

Too often, Mr. Knight explains, homemakers mistakenly believe all that is needed to adequately supply a kitchen with plenty of electricity is to have a sufficient number of convenience outlets. Certainly there should be enough convenience outlets to permit a smooth flow of work. The general rule is to have an outlet for every 4 feet along the work counter. However, the convenience outlet is simply the "faucet" thru which electricity is drawn from the supply line. The supply line itself must be fully adequate in its capacity to deliver electricity if kitchen equipment is to operate efficiently and economically.

The relationship between kitchen equipment and the electrical supply begins at the point where electricity enters the house; that is, at the "electrical service entrance." This is the main supply line, serving the entire house, including the kitchen. Unless this line is large enough, it will not permit the entrance of enough electricity, at sufficient voltage, to operate all the equipment the homemaker plans to use.

It is important to remember, the extension engineer continues, that every modern electrical service entrance should have at least 3 wires. The third wire provides the additional capacity which makes it possible to install an electric range, an electric water heater, and other home equipment that operates at 230 volts.

The tributary supply lines (circuits) which branch off from the electrical service entrance are tremendously important to kitchen equipment. In fact, the electric range, the dishwasher-waste-disposing unit, and the home freezer each should have an individual circuit. Large as it is, the refrigerator does not require an individual circuit, because its motor uses relatively little electricity when operating.

The rules call for one or more circuits in the kitchen, serving only convenience outlets (not lights or the clock) with a capacity of 20 amperes (2,300 watts) on each. Two such circuits are better than one, because this permits ample spare capacity and allows the housewife to perform several electrical jobs at a time without causing a fuse to blow or a circuit breaker to open.

Kitchen lighting, the electric clock and the radio receive electricity from one of the home's general-purpose circuits (15 amperes or 1,725 watts) of

Duplex or double convenience outlets are well located in this electrified kitchen. By placing such outlets on each work space in the kitchen, there is no necessity of carrying utensils back and forth. Double outlets also make it possible to use more than one appliance at a time.

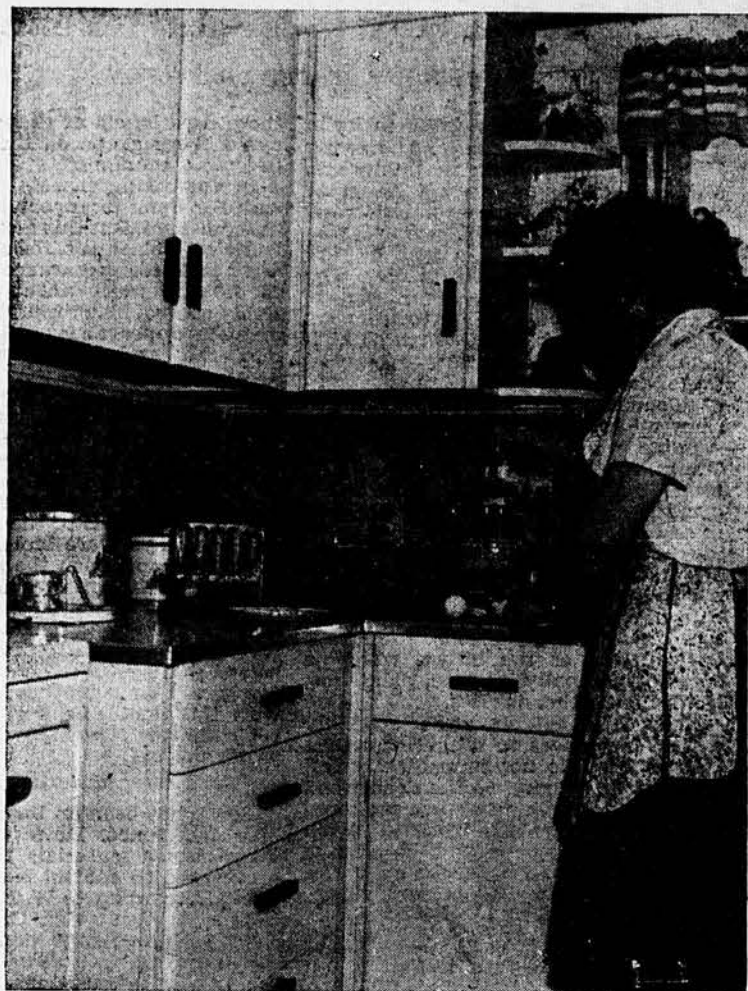
which there should be one for every 500 square feet of total floor area.

Duplex or double outlets in every work space in the kitchen eliminate the necessity of carrying utensils from one work counter to another and back again. It makes possible use of more than one appliance at a time. Most convenience outlets are located about 44 inches above the floor line. If ironing is to be done in the kitchen, the outlet should be somewhat higher or about 48 inches from the floor.

The 3 watchwords in wiring, Mr. Knight summarizes, are capacity, convenience, and safety. Safety involves the right size of fuses or circuit breakers, large enough size of wire, and a thorough job of insulation.

"Fifteen-ampere fuses should be used. Do not put in 20-, 25-, or 30-ampere fuses even for temporary replacement. If you use them they will burn out in the wire instead of in the fuse box and a farm fire can easily result. The old idea was to use number 14 wire thruout the house. Now number 12 wire is recommended as a minimum for all installations. For the more modern kitchen with the heavier load, number 10 wire is best."

Aside from these general recommendations, the greatest contribution to safety is to insist that the



wiring be done by a thoroly qualified electrician who uses only materials that bear the stamp of approval of the Fire Underwriters' Laboratories. Use plenty of circuits, approved fuse boxes or circuit breakers, large enough wire, and you should have an adequate job of wiring.

The power company or co-operative that serves you has a maximum number of outlets allowable for each tributary circuit. Usually the maximum is between 6 and 8 outlets, but you should inquire for certain and stay within that limit.

Going into the subject of lighting, Mr. Knight says it is generally agreed ceiling lights are needed in most rooms for general illumination with outlets provided for side or indirect lighting. Fluorescent lights are finding favor in kitchens because they give a more natural and pervasive light. Every work area in the kitchen should be well lighted. A supplementary light over the sink is desirable. A 40-watt fluorescent light will put out as much illumination as a 100-watt incandescent light.

Almost without exception it is more economical to use one large light instead of a series of small ones. A 100-watt bulb will put out 40 per cent more light than four 25-watt ones.

"Adequate lighting," Mr. Knight informs, "is obviously one of the most essential safety 'musts' in the kitchen. Without good light, even such a simple operation as using a knife can be hazardous. All lighting should be controlled by wall switches placed more than arm's length from the sink so there is no possibility of the homemaker's turning a switch while one hand is in the water or on the metal plumbing."

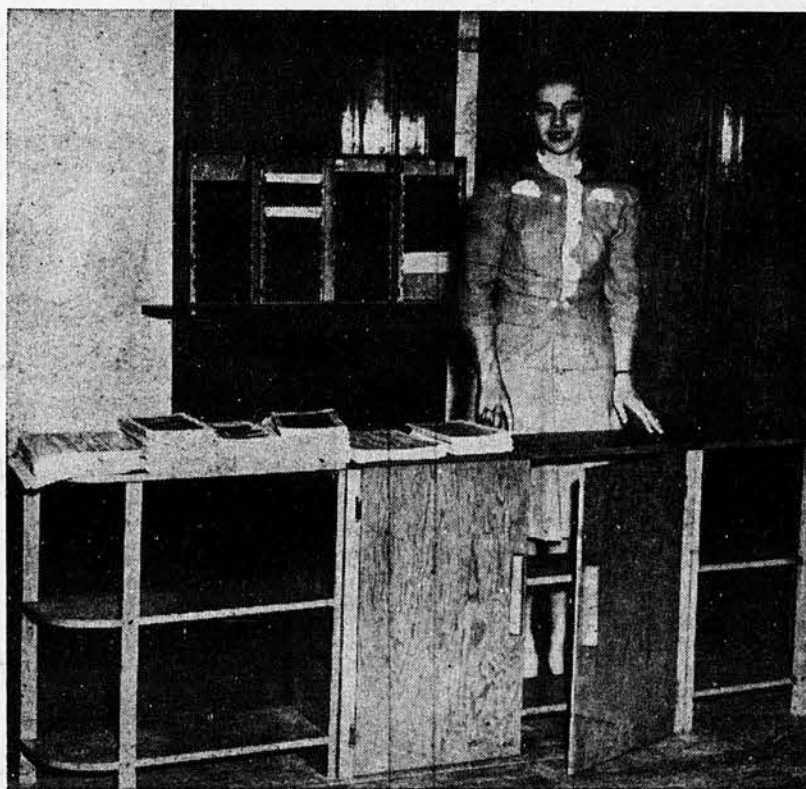
"Lights for general illumination should be controlled by wall switches at the kitchen entrance doors, one switch if there is only one door and 2 switches if there are 2 doors."

In the bathroom, a single light may be used over the mirror or one on each side of the mirror. It is wiser to cut out the ceiling light than the mirror light. An outlet for shaving can be incorporated as part of one of the lights.

Dining-room lighting is usually from the ceiling. If you want to use a toaster or waffle iron in the dining room, Mr. Knight suggests that instead of looping the cord from a wall outlet that an extension cord with a 3-way outlet on the end be used. The outlet can be fastened up under the table so the appliance can be plugged in there. Plenty of cord should be provided to reach the wall so the cord will lie on the floor rather than stretch thru the air.

Proceeding into the living room, a good rule is to make sure no part of

## Builds Her Own Furniture



Mrs. Ernest Proudfoot, of Finney county, designs and builds some of her furniture. Here is shown a combination end table and bookcase for magazines and books which she uses in her living room. It is made of pine and plywood in 3 sections, which may be used together or separately.

(Continued on Page 16)



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### 2. Actually brightens colors!

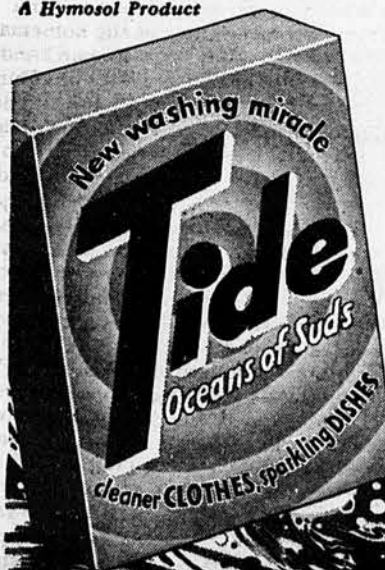
By removing every last trace of cloudy soap film, as well as the ordinary dirt, Tide makes soap-dulled, faded-looking colors perk up like magic! You can see the difference!



### 3. Never "yellows" white things!

Tide is a whizz for keeping all your white things sparkling white, week after week! Tide can't turn them yellow, no matter how often they're washed or how long they're stored!

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that peaches are here in record-  
breaking quantity. Peaches are easy  
to can; they can be canned speedily.  
For canning choose peaches that are  
firm and barely ripe. Look beneath the  
pink blush in the skin to see that the  
ground color is yellow or white, not an  
unripe greenish tint.

You may expect about 18 to 24  
home-canned quarts from a bushel of  
peaches. They may be canned either  
hot or cold, in preparation for the wa-  
ter-bath canner. Canning any fruit by  
the open-kettle method is not recom-  
mended, despite the fact that many  
homemakers have been successful. The  
slightest contamination between ket-  
tle and jar may cause spoilage. So the  
boiling-water bath is the safest method  
and too, the peaches remain in firmer  
pieces.

The hot-pack method is more eco-  
nomical of jar space—about one more  
serving can be put into a quart jar  
than when peaches are not preheated.  
On the other hand, if you wish a top-  
grade product, firm and smooth and  
pretty, pack the fruit into the jars  
cold.

Wash peaches, dip in boiling water,  
then quickly in cold water to loosen  
the skins. Remove the skins, halve and

remove the pit. Slice if desired. To  
prevent darkening during preparation,  
drop peaches into water containing 2  
tablespoons each of salt and vinegar  
for each gallon. Drain just before heat-  
ing or packing cold.

**Hot Pack:** Heat peaches thru in hot  
sirup made by boiling sugar and water  
or peach juice together 5 minutes. A  
thin sirup contains 1 cup sugar to 3  
cups liquid; a medium sirup 1 cup sugar  
to 2 cups liquid. When heated thru,  
pack the hot fruit into hot glass jars  
one half inch from the top. Cover with  
the boiling liquid, leaving the same  
amount of space. Adjust jar lids ac-  
cording to the directions that are found  
on the carton. Process in boiling-water  
bath 20 minutes. The time is the same  
for both pints and quarts. As soon as  
the jars are removed from the canner,  
complete the seal if the lids are not of  
the self-sealing type.

**Cold Pack:** Prepare peaches as for  
the hot-pack method. Pack the raw  
fruit into jars to within one half inch  
from the top. Adjust the jar lids and  
process in the boiling-water bath, pint  
jars, 25 minutes; quart jars, 35 min-  
utes. Complete the seal after they are  
removed from the canner, in the event  
the closures are not of the self-sealing  
type.

## Electricity the Magic Key

(Continued from Page 14)

the wall is more than 6 feet from an  
outlet. Every usable length of wall area  
should have at least one outlet. Re-  
member that the housewife likes to try  
different kinds of furniture arrange-  
ment from time to time. Besides floor  
and table lamps, outlets are used in the  
living room for radios, electric phono-  
graphs, vacuum cleaners, fans, and  
electric clocks.

Bedrooms usually require a ceiling  
light, with outlets placed near the bed  
for bed lamps, clocks, heating pads,  
and near the dressing table for dresser  
lights. There should be an outlet in  
every wall, and don't forget the closet!  
It is surprising how many houses are  
built even today without lights in the  
closets. A small light with a chain pull  
just above the door serves the purpose  
very well.

The outlet for the washing machine  
in the utility room or basement is well-  
placed above the post of the wringer.  
This gets the cord off the damp floor and  
enables the operator to walk around the  
machine in safety. Where lights are  
pull-chain controlled there should al-  
ways be an insulating link in the chain  
to prevent possible electrical shock.

"In every home," the extension en-  
gineer continues, "there are several in-  
stances in which the 3-way switch is a  
real convenience and safeguard. The 3-  
way switch makes it possible to turn on  
a light from both the bottom and top  
of the stairs. The yard light that snaps  
on from the kitchen, back porch, and  
garage is another example. Wherever  
there is a trafficway thru the house,  
there is a need for a 3-way switch. With  
a little forethought and added expense  
you will never have to walk across a  
dark room to turn on the light. The  
kitchen light should be controlled from  
either entrance—the dining room or  
the back porch.

"Think carefully thru your lighting  
and service needs. Consult every mem-  
ber of the family. Provide for the fu-  
ture. Outlets are not costly if they are  
installed when wiring is in progress or  
a house is being built or remodeled, but  
separate jobs are expensive."

Just how much time and drudgery  
will electricity save me? This a  
natural question that any homemaker  
might ask. The School of Home Eco-  
nomics, Purdue University, Lafayette,  
Ind., has made an actual case study in  
a typical farm home with some inter-  
esting results.

The timesaving data, compiled on a  
yearly basis, shows that an electric  
farm water system will save more time  
than any other single installation  
around the farm home. The rather  
amazing total of time saved is 28 8-  
hour days in a year! This is based on a  
time study that showed that 3 hours  
and 7 minutes were spent weekly in  
carrying water where running water  
was not available.

Other 8-hour day savings figured on  
a yearly basis were: An electric washer,  
6 days (compared with hand washing,  
based on an average washing of 37  
pounds of dry clothing a week; electric  
ironer, 11 days (compared with a sad-

iron, based on an average washing of 37  
pounds a week; electric range, 14 days;  
vacuum cleaner, 6½ to 32 days (as  
compared with hand-cleaning meth-  
ods, the time varying with the size of  
house and extent of cleaning opera-  
tions); electric iron, 10 days (com-  
pared with an old-fashioned sadiron);  
electric refrigerator, 8½ days (time  
saved in carrying, storing, and remov-  
ing foods and cleaning time as com-  
pared with the use of a cellar house).

This amassed saving in time amounts  
to a minimum of 83 days or more than  
2½ months in a year.

Cost of electricity is another item of  
real significance to the farm family.  
How much will a fully electrified farm-  
stead cost a year? Mr. Knight has an  
answer in figures he compiled for a  
Barber county farmer, assuring that  
every possible use be made of electric-  
ity on that farm and in the home. In-  
cluded was an electric brooder, an all-  
electric kitchen, complete water sys-  
tem, feed grinder, and other appli-  
ances. Consumption and family size  
were typical and the rate average. He  
found that about \$200 a year or \$17  
monthly would pay this fully electri-  
fied farmstead.

"Always," Mr. Knight maintains,  
"the fullest use of electricity is the  
cheapest electricity. Rates are ad-  
justed on a sliding scale with the low-  
est cost for the maximum consump-  
tion. Electricity costs most when you  
use it for lighting alone. The more you  
use, the cheaper it is."

Here are examples of what one kilo-  
watt hour, costing from 1 to 5 cents  
will do in the farm home: Pump 1,000  
gallons of water from a shallow well;  
run a sewing machine for 8 hours; tell  
time for 20 days; refrigerate food for  
18 hours; make 30 waffles; operate a  
mangle for 50 minutes; light a 25-watt  
lamp for 25 hours; cook a meal on an  
electric range; run a 6-inch fan for 50  
hours; make 10 batches of ice cream;  
stoke one half ton of coal; or run a  
vacuum for 8 hours.

### New Detergent on Market

For several years the detergents,  
formerly called wetting agents, have  
been coming into common use. They  
are especially good for washing the  
cream separator, the milking machine,  
and for use in the kitchen. Now still  
another brand has been added to the  
list.

A tablespoon or two in the bath  
water in addition to soap and it vir-  
tually eliminates the bathtub ring. De-  
tergents make dishes shine if they are  
placed in a drying rack and hot water  
is poured over them. These soapless  
suds differ from soap. They have the  
advantage of working well in cold  
water, leave no fatty residue or min-  
eral deposit and they rinse out well.  
That's why they work so well in the  
separator and the milking machine.  
The new product made by Procter and  
Gamble is the result of wartime re-  
search into the cleaning and washing  
problems of the homemaker.



## Have a Question for the Box?

Q.—What is the difference between a preserve and a conserve?

A.—About equal amounts of fruit and sugar cooked together until the sirup is quite thick and the fruit somewhat whole and transparent is a preserve. A conserve is very much like a jam in consistency, but it is made with several kinds of fruits and often combined with raisins and nuts.

Q.—What shall I do with jelly and jam which has sticky juice leaking onto the top of the paraffin?

A.—If there are jams and jellies left from last year, now is the time to check them over and save them from spoilage. Remove the paraffin, wipe the inside of the glass clean and dry, then pour on enough hot paraffin to reach the top. Rotate the glass so the melted paraffin will run up to the rim on all sides and form a tight seal.

Q.—Can old jelly be reheated and canned again?

A.—No, jelly loses its "jell," but other spreads like jam, preserves and butter may be reheated if care is taken not to scorch them. They will scorch very easily.

Q.—Are jelly glasses all right for preserves and butters?

A.—Jelly glasses are satisfactory for holding jelly, conserve and marmalade, but jam, preserves and fruit butters are safer if canned in sterilized glass fruit jars.

Q.—Is it always necessary to sterilize jars while canning?

A.—Jars should be clean and hot. Jars that are to go into a pressure cooker will be sterilized in the process. It is a good practice to wash all jars in hot, soapy water and boil for a few minutes. Metal flats need only be dipped into boiling water and placed immediately on the jars.

Q.—What amount of fruit should be made into preserves or jam at a time?

A.—This is an important matter. About 4 quarts of berries or other fruit in one batch is convenient. More is difficult to handle and in making preserves requires more stirring, thus mashing the fruit.

Q.—What makes fruit, especially peaches, darken when canned?

A.—Raw-packed fruit heats more slowly during processing and the air in the tissues causes darkening. Too much or too little heat may also cause it, so follow time and temperature schedules closely.

Q.—What causes liquid to boil out of jars during processing?

A.—There are 4 reasons for this—packing jars too solidly with food when processing in the pressure cooker, filling jars too full, too high pressure, sudden lowering of the pressure in the cooker. The petcock should never be opened until the hand on the gauge goes back to zero.

## Freeze the Fryers

NEW methods of preparation and freezing of fryers make it possible to keep them from 8 to 10 months. They come out of the locker, if all conditions are right, as fresh and fine-tasting as when they went in.

Locker experiments show that chickens encased in ice when stored keep so well that the meat loses none of its freshness and flavor. Start with well-fed birds weighing from 2½ to 4 pounds, 10 to 16 weeks old. Surplus cockerels are available on most farms during the summer.

As soon as the chickens are dressed they may be cut up as for frying. Cool them quickly and place in 1-quart waxed cartons or cellophane-lined cartons. Then pour over the chicken enough cold water to cover the meat. Freeze immediately and store in the freezer locker.

## School Breakfast?

If in some community taking part in the national school-lunch program, many children come to school hungry each morning, perhaps that community needs to turn its special school meal into a school breakfast, suggests Dr. Hazel K. Stiebeling, Chief of the U. S. Department of Agriculture's Bureau of Human Nutrition and Home Economics. While in Copenhagen attending a Food and Agricultural Organization Conference, Dr. Stiebeling observed that the Danes shift the hour of their special school meal to suit local needs.

Well-known Scandinavian equivalent of the American organized school lunch is the "Oslo breakfast," so called because when first instituted in Norway it was served when the children arrived at school. Dr. Stiebeling visited one Danish school, however, that served its Oslo breakfast at noon.

Describing this visit, she says: "There were no facilities for preparing a hot meal, but the food was excellent. The meal consisted of a plate of 4 Danish-style sandwiches, a glass of milk and an apple. We think of sandwiches as 2 slices of bread with a little filling between. In Denmark, however, a sandwich is one slice of bread which serves as a vehicle for carrying a large amount of other food.

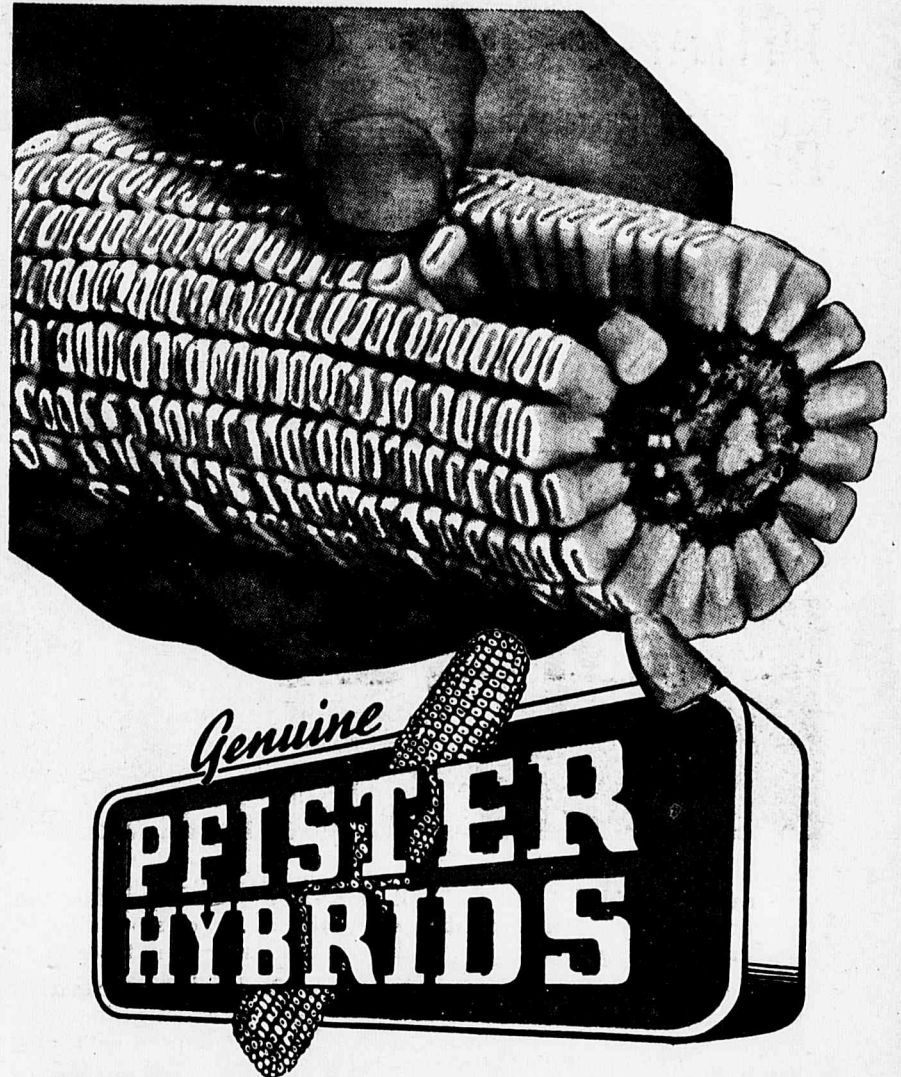
"On our day at this school, one sandwich was a thin slice of dark bread and butter topped with two slices of cheese.

## Little Folks' Party

Planning a party for the young son or daughter? Our leaflet "Balloon Birthday Party" suggests many games and also refreshments for the little folks. It will help you in planning an entertaining party, during the summer months. A copy of the leaflet will be sent upon request to Entertainment Editor, Kansas Farmer, Topeka. Price 3c.

Another was topped with a generous slice of roast beef. A third carried vegetables—a thick puree of spinach mixed with salad dressing. The fourth sandwich was dessert—a thin slice of bread and butter with lots of raspberry jam.

"We in this country," adds Dr. Stiebeling, "generally think of the school lunch as a hot meal, and, on the whole rightly so. A hot meal, properly prepared, gives something that a cold lunch does not. But over there, or over here, the important thing is for the special school meal to give the children the right nutrients at the time when most needed.



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## HOW YIELD CHECKS ARE MADE

1 • YIELD CHECKS are made in farmers' fields where Genuine Pfister Hybrids have been grown alongside competitive hybrids under same conditions. An equal number of consecutive hills of each hybrid are picked from the adjoining rows and the corn accurately weighed. This gives EAR CORN YIELD.

2 • THEN THE EARS of each hybrid are shelled into separate containers. The shelled corn is accurately weighed giving SHELLED CORN YIELD. Yield checks are always witnessed by the farmer and at least one disinterested party.

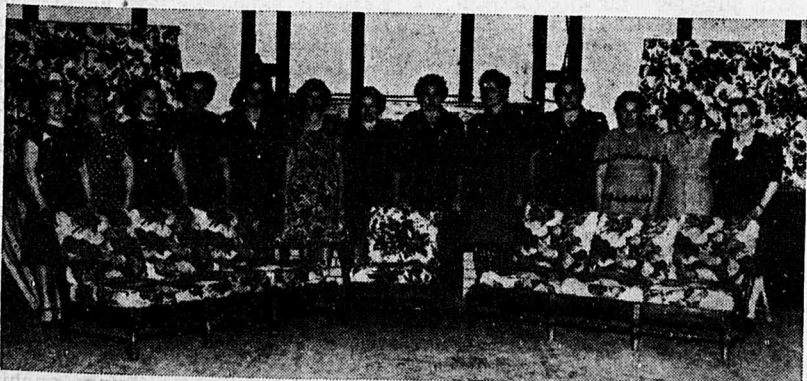
3 • MOISTURE TESTS are made and weights reduced to No. 2 corn. This determines the winner on the basis of DRY SHELLED CORN YIELD per acre. And in 2,786 such checks, Genuine Pfister Hybrids WIN 8 OUT OF 10 TIMES.



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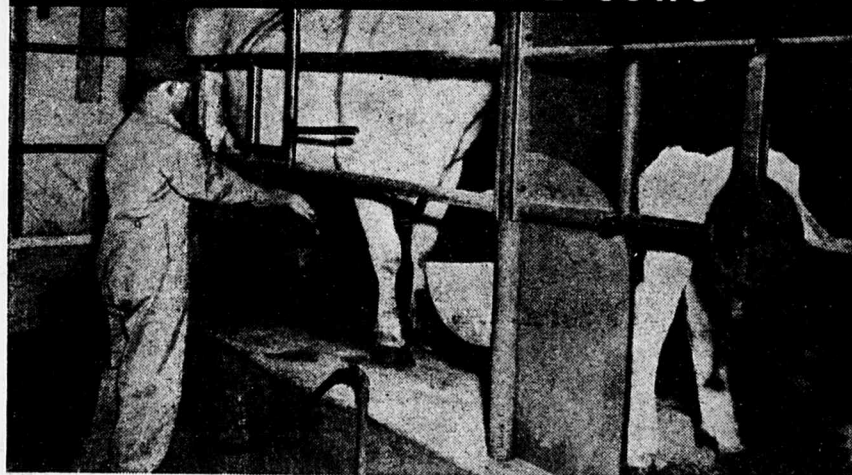
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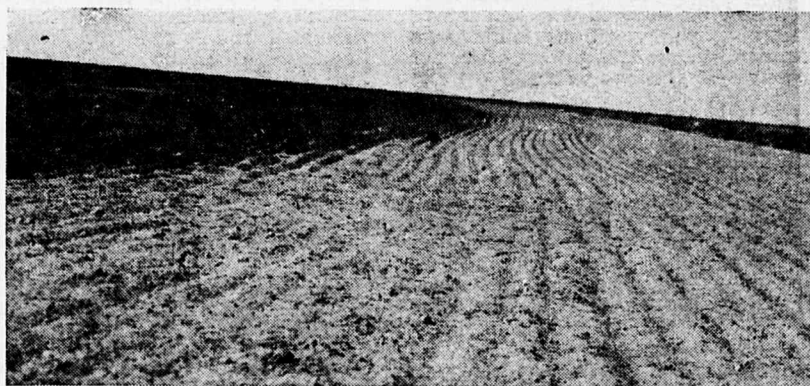
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## Any Grasshoppers in 1947?

Six of Them Can "Clean Out" a Yard a Day

By E. G. KELLY  
Kansas State College



The grasshoppers moved out of the stubble in the fall of 1946 to eat the wheat plants to the ground. Scattering poison bait would have protected that field.

THERE will be many grasshoppers in Kansas in 1947, is the prediction that I would make at this time. In some 25 to 28 western counties, there was little damage to wheat at the edges of the fields in June, and some damage later to corn at the edges of fields. There has been considerable damage to alfalfa in the northwestern counties and more in the Arkansas valley. In the central and eastern section the young grasshoppers have caused some harm to alfalfa growers.

Grasshoppers may become numerous in any part of Kansas in any year, and may destroy or seriously damage crops and grasses during the growing season. This has been my observation during the last 30 years. There are about 52 million acres of land in the state, and 27 to 28 million have been plowed out and planted to crops. The grasses in the native pastures are all well liked by grasshoppers, and the crops that the farmers have planted in the grasslands are also well liked.

It is true grasshoppers that like the crops are more or less the same species which attack the grasses, and these grasshoppers seem to prefer the weedy lands in which to lay eggs in the fall. The eggs have about all hatched, and right now most of the grasshoppers are full grown and ready to eat at full capacity, and also ready to lay eggs for next year's crop of grasshoppers.

The big job ahead of Kansas farmers now is to protect fall-sown wheat and fall-sown alfalfa as well as the crops that are now growing. The grasshoppers are in the weedy fence and turn rows and weedy grasslands. They will be moving out in search of better and fresher plants. In that movement, they will find the newly sown wheat and alfalfa. It is difficult to say just how far the grasshoppers will migrate in this search for food. Some have been observed to move as much as a half mile in one day. That means the grasshoppers that are now in the wheat stubble and grasslands will move to the fall-sown wheat as soon as those grasses and volunteer wheat becomes unpalatable.

The farmer who plants alfalfa this fall must search adjoining fields for

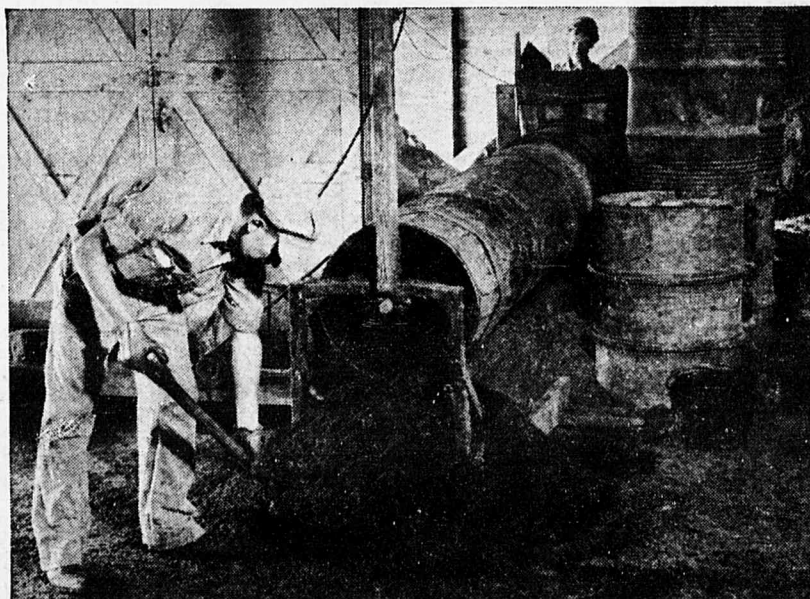
grasshoppers. If he finds any of them near the newly sown alfalfa, he should plan to watch the edges of the field carefully and almost daily to see whether those grasshoppers move in. When he finds them moving in or even toward the edges of the young crop, he should put out plenty of poison bait.

The wheat growers will be watching for the movement of the old grasshoppers in the western and central counties, for they know they will be moving into the wheat just as soon as it is big enough to make a good bite. There is one thing wheat and alfalfa growers should take into consideration about these grasshoppers—that is the fact it requires not more than 6 or 8 grasshoppers to eat all the plants on one square yard in one day. Also, that the very young plant is choice; and if that very young plant is cut off, there is no bud to put out new growth.

Kansas State College does not hesitate to recommend to Kansas farmers the use of poison bait for the control of grasshoppers. Poison bait correctly made and applied will kill lots of grasshoppers, and it may take a second or even a third application to fully protect the fall-sown crop. It is not a bad plan to make the application of the bait the day the seed is planted, for it does appear that the grasshoppers are attracted to the seed of the wheat. That may not be true for the alfalfa, but there is little doubt that hoppers get into the fields very soon after the plants come thru the ground. It will be far better to be ahead of the grasshoppers than too late.

Best and most efficient poison bait is made by mixing 100 pounds of mill-run bran with 300 pounds of sawdust. To this 400 pounds of mixture, add 16 pounds of sodium fluosilicate. Mix all 3 ingredients in a box while dry, then add enough water to make a moist mixture. It usually requires 12 to 15 gallons of water to make the correct mixture. It should be wet but not sloppy.

The poison bait made as suggested should be scattered thinly over the ground where the grasshoppers are feeding or where they are expected to



A very efficient bait mixer planned and built by the Greeley county Farm Bureau at Tribune. This machine will mix 20 to 25 tons of bait a day.





A power-driven bait spreader. This machine will scatter bait 60 to 75 feet on either side of the truck. This is an efficient machine used by the U. S. D. A. grasshopper control division in the roadside baiting campaign in the fall of 1946.

be feeding that day. The bait may be scattered nicely by hand. Two men sitting over a tub of bait in the rear end of a pickup truck can scatter bait at about the right amount if the truck moves at the rate of 8 to 10 miles an hour. A little practice will indicate to the operators the rate to travel. The ground should be well covered but no piles are needed as they waste poison.

In recent years, the Federal Grasshopper Control Division of the U. S.

D. A. has built and demonstrated bait mixers, many of which have been used in Kansas. These machines are quite efficient and desirable where there is a lot of bait to be scattered. The Grasshopper Control Division of the U. S. D. A. also has developed power bait spreaders which will scatter a lot of bait in a very short time. These bait mixers and bait spreaders were demonstrated and shown to thousands of growers last winter at the machinery schools held in many Western Kansas counties by the extension division of Kansas State College. Bait spreaders make scattering of poison bait just a matter of another good farm practice.

The insecticides known as DDT, BHC, chlordane, toxaphene, and rhothane are all quite new. There have been numerous trials given these materials and given in many ways. At this date, there seems to be no good way to apply any of them for the control of grasshoppers. It is suggested that farmers wait until the tests are completed and formulations made that can be used effectively. In the meantime, keep right on using the old-time poison bait. It will give good results if given a good chance. But no remedy will kill unless it is put out where the grasshopper can get to it.

There will be a lot of grasshoppers in alfalfa and wheat this fall, and it behooves every farmer in the state to make the utmost effort to protect his crops from the invading pests. Apply the poison bait liberally and on time. The grasshoppers will have to be killed to protect the crops. Let's all do our part and save the thousands of acres that are needed for our own use as well as for others.

## Name Judges For State Fair

JUDGES for the livestock show at the Kansas State Fair for 1947, to be held at Hutchinson, September 14 to 19 inclusive, have been announced as follows by S. M. Mitchell, secretary of the fair:

**BEEF CATTLE:** Roy R. Largent, prominent ranchman of Merkle, Tex., and president of the Texas Hereford Association, judging Herefords; James B. Hollinger, an outstanding breeder of Chapman, Angus; and Dr. A. D. Weber, head of the animal husbandry department, Kansas State College, Shorthorns.

**DAIRY CATTLE:** Prof. K. L. Turk, of animal husbandry department, Cornell University, New York, Holsteins, Jerseys and 4-H cattle; Joe D. Simmons, manager of Glen Cliff Farms, Independence, Guernseys, Ayrshire and Brown Swiss; Harry Clanpitt, New Providence, Ia., Milking Shorthorns.

**SWINE:** Prof. C. E. Aubel, of Kansas State College, and Harry H. Smith, of Denver, Colo., will judge the swine.

**SHEEP:** H. M. Briggs, of Oklahoma A. & M. College, Stillwater, Okla., will be the sheep judge.

## Hybrid Corn Gains

Total corn acreage planted to hybrids in Kansas this year is estimated at 1,993,000 acres or 79 per cent of the total crop. These figures are released by the U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics and the Kansas State Board of Agriculture. It marks another significant increase in production of hybrid corn from 72 per cent last year, and from the first estimate of 0.2 per cent recorded in the state in 1937.

Hybrid acreage constitutes a larger percentage of total acreage in the heavier corn producing northern and eastern areas. In the northeastern district 95 per cent is in hybrids, 88 per cent in east central, and 83 per cent in north central. Rapid expansion is noted this year in the northwest where hybrids represent 62 per cent of the acreage, compared with 44 per cent last year, and in the southeast where hybrids are 61 per cent this year compared with 50 per cent last year.

Kansas ranks above the nation in percentage of hybrid planted. Total acreage for the nation is estimated at 61,690,000, or 71.4 per cent in hybrids.

Preparations are being made for the biggest livestock show in the history of the Kansas State Fair. Heads of the cattle departments, A. G. Pickett and James Linn, both of Manhattan, the former heading the beef cattle division, and Linn, the dairy cattle, both declare the prospects are this will be a record-breaking show.

Carl G. Elling, extension specialist of animal husbandry at Kansas State College, superintendent of the swine and sheep departments, says there will be a large showing in those divisions, judging by inquiries from breeders.

"The 4-H Clubs' livestock show will be larger than ever, also," reports Secretary Mitchell. "There are more livestock projects among the 4-H Clubs over the state than ever before, and this, of course, is the culmination of the work of the young breeders when they show their products at the state show."

## Webworm Trouble

Serious damage to the corn crop in Southeastern Kansas has been done by the garden webworm, states Dr. E. G. Kelly, Kansas State College entomologist. The worm also has been attacking soybeans, cowpeas, and alfalfa from Wabaunsee county south to the Oklahoma line and east to the Missouri line.

Fear of further damage by second and third broods of the webworm was expressed by Doctor Kelly. Where crops have not been too seriously damaged, Doctor Kelly recommends a DDT spray at the rate of 3 to 4 pounds of 50 per cent wettable DDT in 100 gallons of water. Two pounds of benzene hexachloride may be added to the mixture and the spray should thoroughly cover the infested crop. DDT dust at the rate of 10 pounds of 10 per cent dust an acre also may be used. It is important to treat early as possible.

## Grain Will Help

Addition of a grain mixture to the summer dairy ration while cows are on pasture will pay big dividends, states J. W. Linn, Kansas State College extension dairyman. Grain feeding on grass will maintain milk flow and keep cows in good flesh so they will continue milking well in fall and winter, Mr. Linn says.

A grain mixture which contains about one seventh cottonseed or soybean meal is recommended when there is still good grass. If the grass is short, the quantity of grain should be increased to about the same amount as fed during the winter, the specialist adds.



MODEL 31-A

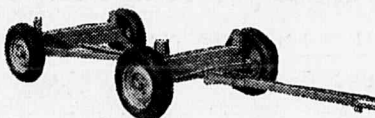
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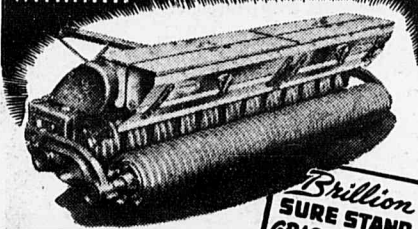
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## Specialists, Take a Bow!

You Help Kansas Farmers Produce Extra Third of Wheat

By ED RUPP

THE greatest wheat crop ever harvested in Kansas is "in the bin." It may be 18 months before a final figure is set for 1947 wheat production in Kansas, but the last estimate placed the bushels at more than 279½ million. And that is 28 million more than the record crop of 1931.

With harvest over, take a minute to relax in your most comfortable chair and think about it. Maybe your first thoughts will be about the tremendous income for the state. Yes, it is more than one half billion dollars. The biggest harvest money of all time, too.

But forget financial thoughts for a minute, pleasant as they may be. What is back of this record-breaking yield? True enough, adequate fall moisture and plenty of rainfall this spring each played a part. And the know-how of Kansas farmers when it comes to wheat raising had much to do with it.

But there is another important factor that is too easily overlooked. It is the role played by that compact little army of plant breeders, agronomists, pathologists and other specialists who have produced better wheat varieties to grow on our farms.

And in the 40 years since selection work in winter wheat began, Kansas farmers have become alert to the value of better varieties. Glance at the trend. Back in 1919, 82.3 per cent of the wheat grown in Kansas was Turkey. But a new wheat appeared on the scene, Kanred. Popularity of Kanred jumped from 0.8 per cent of the acreage in 1919 to a high of 19 per cent in 1924. In the meantime Turkey acreage had decreased to 61.6 per cent. But a new wheat, Blackhull, was gaining favor. That same year 10.5 per cent of the acreage was in Blackhull, by 1934 it had grown to 34.9 per cent.

### The "Big 3" Introduced

Thru those years Turkey wheat was slowly losing favor, altho it did still account for 44.3 per cent of the crop in 1934. But Kanred's popularity was short and Blackhull was declining in acreage. An improved variety had been released and farmers were quick to accept it. Tenmarq had been introduced and accounted for 1.3 per cent of the acreage in 1934; by 1939 it jumped to 19.6 per cent and 36.8 per cent in 1944. But from there it too went downhill. And for good reason. The big 3 had been introduced, Pawnee, Comanche and, to a lesser degree, Wichita.

These 3 varieties were almost unknown in 1934, but accounted for 43 per cent of the acreage of the 1947 crop. Pawnee, the big leader, was seeded on 24.7 per cent of the acreage. Yes, Kansas farmers are variety conscious.

But how much does all this contribute toward increased yields? Specialists in the field figure the farmers of Kansas with improved varieties can now produce about one third more wheat than they could on the same acreage with older varieties. One third. Think of that! The benefits from this research are conservatively estimated at about 30,000,000 bushels annually. That amounts to \$60,000,000 this year if you want to take another glimpse at that dollar sign floating before your eyes. It is good business, too. Cost of all wheat research is about \$87,000 a year, according to Dr. H. H. Laude, agronomist at Kansas State College and the experiment station at Manhattan. It looks like even the shrewdest loan sharks would like to collect that kind of interest. Doctor Laude thinks even in normal years it would account for an increased income of \$30,000,000.

That increase of yield estimate is not guesswork. It is based on the year-by-year yields of the varieties in test plots over the state.

In each of the 10 experiment stations and adjoining fields, improved varieties as they are developed have contributed to an increase in average acre yield. Right down the line, the new varieties, Kanred, Blackhull, Tenmarq, Comanche and Pawnee, have been better than the varieties which preceded them. And the amount is considerable.

At Manhattan the total improvement is 11.7 bushels an acre, or 51 per cent. Look at the figures for other stations: Hays, 46 per cent improvement;

Garden City, 40 per cent; Colby, 24 per cent; Tribune, 19 per cent; Wichita, 35 per cent; Hutchinson, 50 per cent; Kingman, 21 per cent; Dodge City, 31 per cent, and Meade 43 per cent improvement.

There were only a few cases in which a new variety did not show an improvement over the old. In 9 years of testing at Kingman, Blackhull failed to produce as well as Turkey. But Tenmarq, Comanche and Pawnee accounted for improvements as they were introduced. At Dodge City, Tenmarq was better than Turkey but did not come up to Blackhull. Then Comanche and Pawnee came along to show an improvement over all others.

Least improvement was shown at Tribune. The average of Turkey has been 19.1 bushels. An increase of 3.6 bushels was made by Kanred and Blackhull to 22.7. But Tenmarq, Comanche and Pawnee yielded 21.4, 22.3 and 20.2 bushels. Even so, the total improvement over Turkey was 19 per cent.

### What Variety This Fall?

But what variety of wheat will you seed this fall? It looks like Pawnee and Comanche again will be the big favorites. There are no new varieties as yet to take their places, contrary to an unreliable report that has made the rounds. New varieties are being tested, like they have been thru the last 40 years. Should some new variety that has no name but still is known as a number show improvement over Pawnee and Comanche, it will be subjected to tests other than yield before it is released. And that takes a lot of time.

The cross resulting in Pawnee was first made in 1928 and released about 1942. Wasted time? Hardly. It takes years to make certain that the crop will respond correctly when it gets into the field. The specialists have a reputation to defend but it is more serious than that. Should some new disease develop on a new variety after it has gained popularity over the state, it could be disastrous to a large part of the state's economy.

A study of wheat diseases shows the selective influence of the host-wheat variety is highly significant in establishing new hybrid races of fungus. This report was made by Dr. C. S. Holton, cereal pathologist of the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

As varieties are developed to combat known diseases and insects, new enemies appear to attack the new variety. As Doctor Laude points out, this phase of plant breeding is particularly treacherous because the new disease might not make an appearance in test plots. But when the variety is planted in large field conditions, the new disease may appear.

Certainly Pawnee and Comanche are not the ultimate. Better wheats will come. Pawnee is resistant to Hessian fly, but a new variety may some day be developed that is immune to fly

and still retain other good qualities of Pawnee. Pawnee gained this resistance from one of its parents, Kawvale. At the same time it gained a slight tendency to shatter. In tests this tendency has been almost negligible, but some day it could conceivably be eliminated.

In addition to higher yields, resistance to insects and diseases, non-shattering and non-lodging wheats, Doctor Laude sees the possibility of development in a new way. It is breeding of wheat that is less sensitive to frost during the bloom stage.

### Goes Thru Sensitive Stage

May 29 this year considerable damage was done in Northern Kansas when temperatures from 27 to 31 degrees were recorded in some areas. Indications are, Doctor Laude reports, that wheat goes thru a sensitive stage when blooming that may last for only a day. Wheat in this sensitive stage when the temperature dropped was damaged. At the same time a field across the road may not have been damaged at all. Last spring is not the first time that has happened. A similar condition occurred last year in an area farther south. It has happened before.

The point Doctor Laude makes is that resistance to winterkilling has been bred into wheat varieties; it may be possible to develop a strain that is more resistant during the sensitive bloom stage. It will require very sensitive instruments for research and exacting work, he adds, but believes it is a challenge.

Yes, new varieties are in the future. Doctor Laude displayed a test plot of some 30 varieties. Established strains were in the plot, but most of them were identified with numbers. These numbers have little meaning to the casual observer, and even the specialist most often must look back into the pedigree to find what it represents.

Some of these varieties are beautiful to see, but what they will do against tough competition over a long period is what counts. Checking these varieties is neither a simple nor a haphazard process. The tests are co-ordinated in a number of plots in various sections of the state to see what they will do in the east, west, north and south. More than that, they are tested by other states in the vast wheat-producing area.

In the development of the present big 3, it is reported it required co-operation of 30 plant breeders, agronomists, pathologists, entomologists and cereal chemists representing 5 state experiment stations and 3 Federal bureaus. That is the small army fighting the battle of varieties.

So when you sell 32 bushels of wheat from your 1947 crop, it is a good investment to flip a single penny to this group of specialists. Every dollar you spend that way stands to make you \$350. Better odds than the poorest horse in the Kentucky Derby.



Standing in a test plot of wheat that has no name, Dr. H. H. Laude, agronomist at Kansas State College, examines a few heads. There are 30 or more varieties in this plot. Some of the names are common, but most are known by numbers. The variety Doctor Laude is examining is a relative of Pawnee. It will require years of testing to determine whether it is better than its parent, or even as good. Then, too, it may be abandoned entirely.



## Soft Corn Retains High Feed Value

UNLESS frost holds off well into fall much soft corn is in prospect this year. But is that bad? As bad as we have been led to believe down thru the years?

Experiments conducted with soft corn the last few years indicate it actually has high-feeding value and can be used advantageously when handled correctly. In 1944, W. L. Robinson, Ohio experiment station, reported immature corn kept from molding by drying was worth fully as much to the pound of dry matter contained as was mature corn. The loss, he explained, from late-planted corn which is kept without spoilage is in a reduced grain yield on the dry-matter basis per acre, rather than in lowered feeding value per pound of dry matter produced.

The trick is in proper handling of soft corn. A U. S. D. A. bulletin advises to delay harvesting. Corn will become drier later in the season in a soft-corn year. And lower temperatures will retard or prevent winter-mold growth in cribs. Some farmers delayed harvesting the 1944 corn crop until the next spring with good results. This is more safely accomplished with hybrid corn. It will stand all winter and still have ears off the ground in spring.

After corn is harvested, U. S. D. A. suggests sorting it as an additional precaution. Green or soft ears should

be used for immediate feeding. For corn put in the crib ample ventilators should be provided to give wind access to it. In some cases farmers may be able to employ hay-drying equipment for safe soft-corn storage.

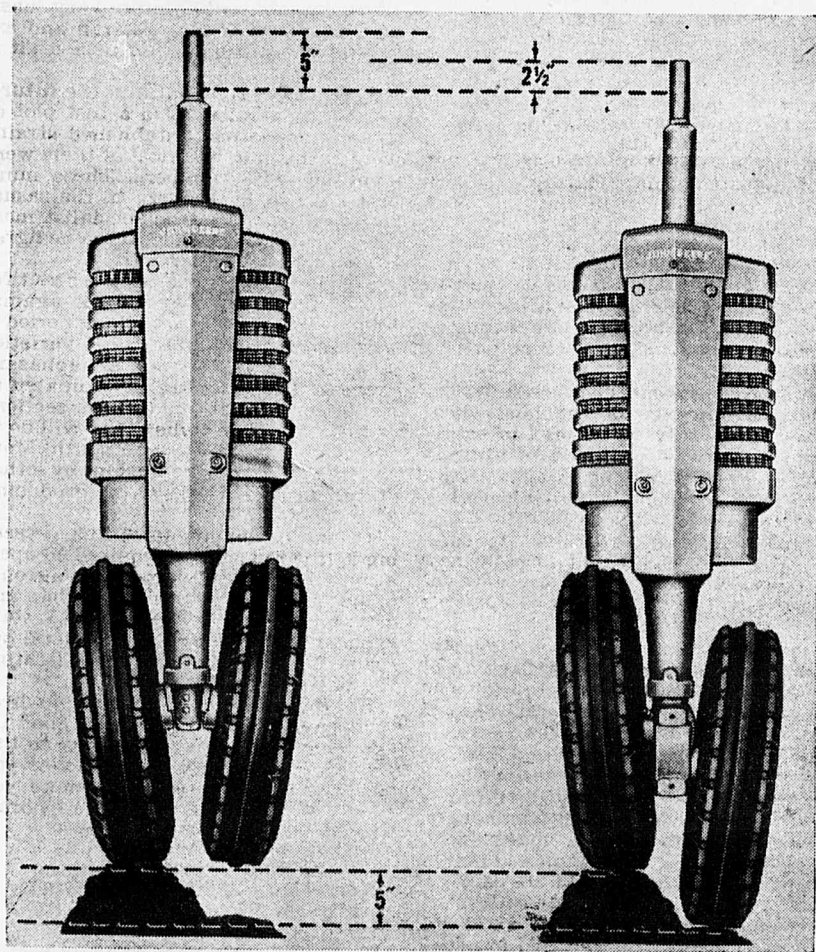
In 1945 the South Dakota experiment station suggested other precautions. They found a greater return usually comes from feeding soft corn to cattle, lambs or pigs than selling it as cash grain. Soft corn in these trials was best utilized by yearling cattle, followed in order by lambs, pigs and steer calves.

They also found soft corn can be piled on the ground safely only during winter months. And it made best feed during winter. It can be fed without special preparation, but will be eaten readily when shelled or ground. When shelled or ground there was a greater tendency for it to heat and mold.

When both kinds were offered in separate bunks, soft corn usually was consumed first. And soft, moldy corn was found to be palatable to both cattle and sheep. They also found at the South Dakota station that no bad effects occurred from shifting livestock from a full feed of good-quality grain to a full feed of soft, moldy ear corn.

It looks like soft corn is all right. It just requires more attention and a little different handling.

## "Knee-Action" Front Wheels



Here are the new Roll-O-Matic knee-action front wheels at right, compared with conventional rigid front wheels at left.

NEW driving ease, increased riding comfort, new smoothness and safety of operation, and longer tire life are among advantages claimed for a revolutionary development in general-purpose tractor design. It's the new John Deere Roll-O-Matic knee-action front wheels now in production. They are available for the new John Deere Models A and B tractors.

Instead of being rigidly mounted, front wheels are free to oscillate. The slightest up or down movement of one wheel is immediately transferred thru gears to the other wheel, which automatically equalizes tire load.

This is shown in the accompanying illustration of 2 John Deere tractors. One is equipped with conventional rigid front wheels, the other with Roll-O-Matic. The right front tires on both are resting on a rock 5 inches high. The entire front end of the conventional tractor has been forced to rise the full 5 inches with one tire taking the full load. The tractor equipped with Roll-O-Matic rises only 2 1/2 inches, however—exactly half of that of the conven-

tional tractor—and each front tire is taking its proper share of the load.

By minimizing the up-and-down movement of the front end and equalizing the load between both front wheels, Roll-O-Matic offers a smoother, safer, more comfortable ride and greatly increases front-tire life. Steering also is greatly improved. The difference is immediately apparent, the company says, upon driving one of these tractors in the way it steers over rough ground, on hills, in furrows, on top of beds, along the contour, in fact, in almost any operating condition. There is no fighting the wheel, no creeping, no weaving from side to side. With just a guiding hand on the wheel, the tractor literally climbs out of the furrow, "walks" right over obstructions, operates in rough fields with greater stability.

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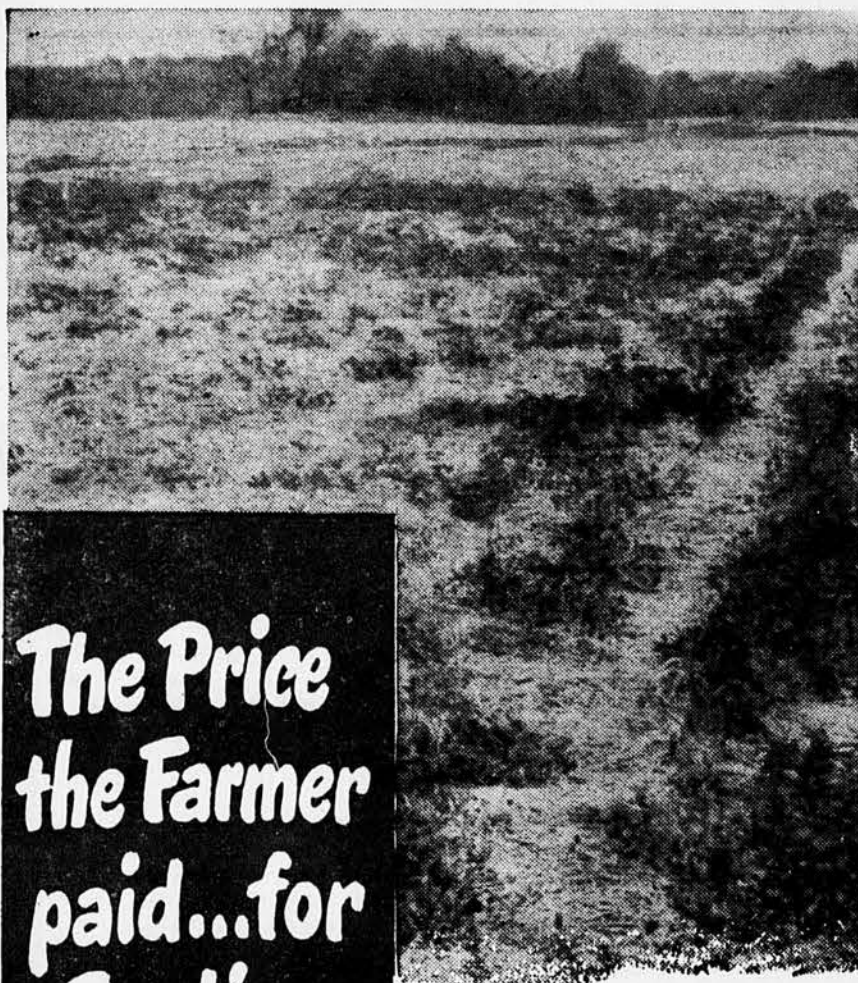
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heavy crops which fed us all so well have taken much of his soil's fertility. Plant food that left his soil has gone away in those bumper yields.

Now—more than ever—he needs to replace the phosphate his soil lost with applications of Anaconda Treble Superphosphate (0-43-0). Nature can't put it back at the rate it left his farm. Anaconda and its loyal dealers are ready to help. See the Anaconda dealer near you—and get his facts.



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Box B-2

## From a Marketing Viewpoint

By C. P. Wilson, Livestock; Paul L. Kelley, Poultry, Eggs and Dairy.

*I am considering buying some steers to winter. Would you advise this? I have some unused grass and a large quantity of oats.—W. M.*

Stocker cattle prices have been at record-high levels in recent weeks. It is not likely that prices will continue this high during the season of heavy runs this fall. Admittedly, you would lose some of the value of the unused grass by waiting, but it should be possible to buy cheaper by waiting until runs increase later this fall. It is suggested that you wait 4 to 6 weeks before deciding, or write again when the size of the corn crop, and the general level of grass-cattle prices are more definitely known.

*I have some old cows which I should dispose of. When should I sell? Would I be justified in buying replacements? When should I buy?—K. K.*

If the old cows have been on good grass and are in reasonably good condition, they probably should be sold in the immediate future. Prices of canners and cutters are expected to decline from now until fall so this is a good time to sell. The most economical method of obtaining replacements probably would be to raise your own heifers. But if this is not practical, trading dollars by selling old cows and buying younger ones would seem entirely justified. It would seem best to wait until fall to make purchases as prices probably will be lower and a wider assortment available for selection. This is certainly no time to over-expand or to go into debt heavily to buy cows. But acquiring replacements to maintain a normal-size herd in relation to home-grown feeds would seem justified.

*Will egg prices be supported during August?—E. G.*

The Government recently has announced that eggs will not be supported after July 22. It seems unlikely that the support program will be put back in operation at any time during August. However, egg prices will remain relatively high in price. There were 4 million cases of eggs in storage on July 1, which is less than half as large as the number of cases in storage a year earlier or the 1942-46 average for that date. Fewer chickens on farms and a continuing high level of domestic consumption will maintain a strong demand for eggs during the fall and winter months.

### Hold Club Camp

The annual state 4-H Club junior leaders' camp is being held August 10 to 16, at Rock Springs Ranch, states Roger E. Regnier, assistant state club leader, who is in charge of the camp. "The state junior leaders' camp," Mr. Regnier points out, "has been lengthened from 4 to 6 days because of the vital need for holding older members and training leaders. Each county is entitled to send one young man and one young woman, both of whom are carefully selected for leadership qualities." Fifteen adult leaders and 20 extension agents may attend. The 1947 camp will offer a rich opportunity for personal development to those boys and girls who attend, says Mr. Regnier.

### A Grass Rotation

Seeding land to grass and legumes saves it for other crops and stops erosion, according to Carl Miller, registered Hereford breeder of Pottawatomie county. But he indicates that grass and legumes do more than just save the soil. After 3 or 4 years in grass and legumes he believes the soil is ready to raise good crops again.

Mr. Miller believes a combination of grass and legume may be better than legume alone. He still grows alfalfa alone on land where the slope is gentle. But on other land he seeds a mixture of alfalfa, brome and rye grass. After heavy soil is in this crop a few years it is ready again to absorb moisture and raise good crops.

Mr. Miller bought much of his present farm 7 years ago. He has 500 acres of native pasture and 478 acres of cropland. At present 250 acres of cropland are in grass or legumes.

After seeding wheat at the rate of 1 bushel an acre, he rolls the ground

with a packer. Then he seeds a mixture of 5 pounds of alfalfa, 10 pounds of brome and 5 pounds of rye grass, rolling the ground again after seeding. He harvests a good crop of wheat the following summer. After the wheat is off, the grass and alfalfa take over, making excellent pasture and hay crops.

### More Pigs Ahead?

Farmers, according to the U. S. Bureau of Agriculture, have indicated intentions of increasing fall sow farrowings by about 9 per cent. If these intentions are carried out and the number of pigs saved per litter equals the 10-year average, the 1947 fall pig crop would be about 32.5 million head. This would be 6 per cent above last year but will fall short of the recommended increase of 15 per cent.

Outlook for the 1947 corn crop, made uncertain by floods and unfavorable weather, will have considerable influence on whether farmers follow thru on their intentions.

The number of hogs over 6 months old on farms and ranches is 5 per cent above last year, but otherwise the smallest since 1938.

### Need More Vitamins

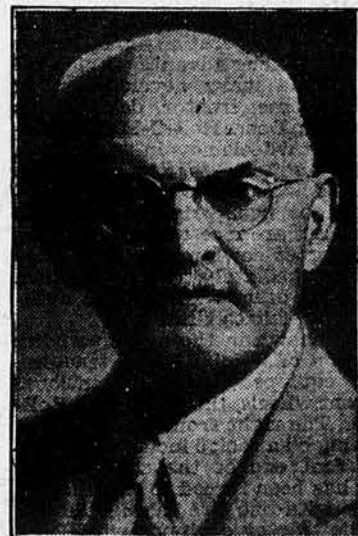
To thrive, young turkeys require a more concentrated diet than chickens, according to feeding tests by poultry scientists of the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Turkey poult require about 4½ times as much vitamin D as young chicks, about twice as much vitamin A and calcium, and somewhat more vitamin G, the poultry scientists claim. Poults also need more protein and phosphorus in their feed.

Breeding birds, too, need a higher level of vitamins A, D and G than chickens. Turkeys, however, make excellent use of good green pasture in summer. A turkey grower who provides good pasture may save up to 15 per cent of the grain he otherwise would have to feed.

### Loss to Kansas

When Ira D. Graham, 92, passed away July 15, Kansas lost one of its most ardent boosters. Mr. Graham has written of and about Kansas extensively for more than 50 years and has been widely quoted. When he came to Kansas nearly 70 years ago, he was a member of the staff of the Kansas State Agricultural College, at Manhattan. Later, he was editor of Kansas Farmer Mail and Breeze for 10 years, and for 26 years just prior to his 90th birthday, he was a member of the Kansas State Board of Agriculture. In 1945, upon his retirement, he was honored at a farewell dinner, at which time J. C. Mohler, secretary of State Board of Agriculture, and one of Mr. Graham's closest friends, paid tribute to his writing by saying, "His energy knows no bounds as an editorial writer. Some one has said he has written more about Kansas agriculture than any living person. He can write on anything and everything—and does... His principal theme in life is Kansas... He is endeared to all who know him well, and we of this department know him well and are proud to acclaim him." Mr. Graham is survived by his wife, a daughter and 2 sons.



Ira D. Graham



## Economy Ax Was Dulled

(Continued from Page 5)

program; Senate upped that to \$75,000,000, compromised on \$65,000,000, with a warning to the states that hereafter Congress may be expected to require the states to match the funds according to law, instead of matching with collections from school children whose parents are able to pay for their school lunches.

The House won just one major issue in its fight with the Senate over cutting down farm appropriations. The Senate agreed to the House provision which will require packers to pay the cost of meat inspection, which runs between 11 and 12 million dollars a year. A revolving fund of \$5,000,000 is appropriated to facilitate the switch from Treasury-paid to packer-paid meat inspection.

Senate won out on increasing REA administration fund from \$1,400,000 to \$5,000,000; agreed to \$225,000,000 REA loan funds, instead of the \$250,000,000 asked in the President's budget.

Crop insurance is cut back to an "experimental basis," which means in effect the crop-insurance program is on the way out unless revived in permanent farm legislation to be written later.

Enactment of a permanent national farm program today looks more likely to be the job of the 81st Congress than the 80th (present) Congress. Instead the postwar farm price-support program, scheduled to end December 31, 1948, is likely to be continued another year, possibly 2, in the next session of Congress.

This price-support program (at 90 per cent of parity for basic and "steagall" commodities) was written to take care of the transition period, toward the close of which it was expected exports of farm commodities to Europe would be sharply curtailed this year and in 1948.

Instead of that, the demands of Europe for food are on the increase, and prospects are that these will continue thru 1948, and perhaps into 1949. Unless, of course, the American people and Congress rebel at continuing to support the European economy at the present rate.

For this year, the United States is exporting close to 9 per cent of its available food supplies; one fourth of its cotton; nearly one third of tobacco production.

Wheat makes up 60 per cent (poundage) of all foods exported; other grains and cereals, 20 per cent; dairy products between 7 and 8 per cent; fruits, 5 per cent; vegetables, (including potatoes, dry peas and beans), 3 per cent; meat, 1.5 per cent; sugar, edible fats and oils, and poultry products, around 1 per cent each.

Practically all of these exports actually are being paid for from the U. S. Treasury, altho the accounts are so juggled that Commodity Credit Corporation, for instance, can say what it ships overseas is paid for, period.

While prospects are that the high rate of food exports will be continued another 2, possibly 3 years, there still is considerable uncertainty.

Whether western Europe will work out a program under the so-called Marshall proposal, no one in Washington official circles professes to know. Soviet Russia says that neither the USSR nor any of its satellites will participate, unless the nations receiving

U. S. aid are allowed to handle disbursements free from U. S. interference.

Also, France is kicking on any program being adopted which will allow Germany to get back into industrial production. Washington, having recovered from Morgenthau's Old Testament program that would pastoralize industrial Germany, has come to the view that a revival of Europe depends upon revival of Germany, industrial production particularly. French Communists are playing upon France's age-old fear of Germany to prevent French acceptance of the Marshall proposal—just whatever that proposal may finally turn out to be.

One fact seems to have emerged from the political chaos in Europe, and Russia's apparent determination that said chaos and confusion shall continue until all Europe is ready to come under Russian control.

This fact is that the only "One World" possible for many generations to come would be a Russian One World. Instead of One World, there are two worlds at present—one Russian, the other presumably either United States led, or U. S. dominated. And American policies are being shaped that way.

During the summer and fall, the State Department proposes to educate the American people to this two-world idea. It will not do to say so at the start, but what it really means is that American policy is being shaped toward a sort of armed truce—the cold war that some commentators call it) with America in a state of constant and growing preparedness for an all-out (and finally all-in) World War III.

There are two mainsprings in this transition period between World War II and World War III. One, that the United States must be prepared to make any sacrifice to hold Europe, and later Asia, in line against Communist-Russian advances. Two, that in order to do this, the United States must adopt military training (really conscription) in addition to expending from 10 to 15 billion dollars a year on its armed services.

This program, coupled with the Administration's huge public-works program in process of development, will call for still further inflation to continue "full employment." Every billion dollars worth of goods shipped abroad, paid for with Treasury dollars spent in the United States, means a billion dollars more money fed into the inflation stream, and a billion dollars worth of goods taken out of domestic circulation. More dollars. Fewer goods. That spells higher prices, higher wages, still higher prices, still higher wages. Until, of course, the artificially stimulated flow of goods to countries that can't pay for them slackens. Then will come the reckoning.

One result in Washington of this "two world" realization has been a determination to rid the Government service of Communists and "friends of Russia." Even the State Department, that refuge of Russian friends during and immediately after World War II, has begun firing those employees of doubtful loyalty—to the United States. A half dozen Congressional investigations into allegations of disloyalty are being conducted. Rep. Ed H. Rees, of Kansas, chairman of the House Committee on Civil Service, has got thru the House a bill requiring loyalty screenings of every applicant for a Government job—and of every employee now holding a Government job.

President Truman has issued an executive order, and has asked for \$25,000,000 to enforce it, designed to weed the disloyal and those of questionable loyalty, out of Government service.

Question frequently is asked, why did "industry" buckle down to John L. Lewis? Answer is fairly simple. Steel industry wanted to continue operations, with orders like never before in history. Steel industry didn't care particularly about what it had to pay to get coal, just so it got coal. So Steel and Lewis just joined forces, and the latest miners' contract was written.

Department of Agriculture is almost certain to call for another big wheat acreage. Like steel, it sees the demand for wheat and is going to try to meet it; the future will have to be taken care of in the future.

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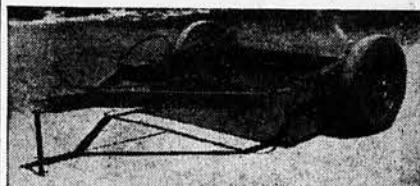


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## Don't Give Up on Grass

(Continued from Page 6)

immediately dropped. Wild rye and western wheatgrass also were dropped from spring seedings but are used in fall seedings.

One thing learned by Mr. Atwood was not to give up too soon on his grass seedings. He had some plantings that first year that didn't show a year later and were listed as blown out. Now they have gone ahead without further seeding and are listed as "good" pasture.

No difference in stands was apparent between drilling and broadcasting the seed, Mr. Atwood reports. The advantage to drilling, he states, is even distribution of seed and getting it at the right depth, which is about three quarters inch.

### More Than 36,000 Acres

By late this fall more than 36,000 acres of native grasses will have been reseeded. Progress by years include 444 acres in 1940, 216 acres in 1941, 3,013 acres in 1942, 6,389 acres in 1943, 4,904 acres in 1944, 4,671 acres in 1945, 4,860 acres in 1946, and 8,440 acres so far this year. Another 3,000 acres will be seeded this fall. It had been hoped that the entire project could be completed by 1949, but this will be impossible, says Mr. Atwood, because of limited seed supplies.

Seed for additional plantings now is being harvested on the project, however. Mr. Atwood has 1,000 acres of native grasses under cultivation for seed production only.

As the native grasses became established, some system of controlled grazing and management had to be found. This utilization of the grass is being carried out under the Morton County Grazing Association, which was organized May 29, 1944. A non-profit corporation, the association is composed of local livestock men who are operating the reclaimed land now and will continue its operation when the entire acreage is restored and turned back by the Government.

First officers of the grazing association were James E. Goddard, Rolla, president; A. F. Cyr, Elkhart, secretary-treasurer; and Alford Myers, Rolla, board member. Mr. Cyr still is secretary-treasurer, but the president now is H. P. Murphy, Richfield, with James Anderson, Rolla, as the third board member.

Local livestock men can become members of the association upon acceptance of their applications by the board and payment of \$1. Memberships are non-transferable and revert back to the association in case of death, withdrawal or removal of a member from the area.

### Permits Issued Seasonally

Grazing permits are issued seasonally by the Government's project manager. Grazing is regulated by him and is based on constant observation of conditions. "We try to get maximum use of grass without hurting it," Mr. Atwood explains. "Our season usually starts from May 1 to May 15 and ends 6 months later. However, condition of the grass determines the length of the season. This year, for instance, permits are dated to end September 30, but the grass is so good now they may be extended to November 1, or later."

In cases where applications are made to graze more cattle than acreage or condition of grass will permit, the executive board pro-rates the allowable grazing numbers among members. During the first grazing season, 1944, a total of 4,746 animal units a month of grazing was obtained. This was boosted in 1945 to 7,814 animal units a month and to 11,191 in 1946. Figures for this year are not complete.

Actual management of the Government pasture has been worked out carefully by the association and is followed closely. The 3-man executive committee has final authority on all problems but delegates most of the management to pasture bosses. One pasture boss is appointed for each pasture from among association members. These pasture bosses act as liaison officers between members and the executive board. They handle complaints, supervise the rules and take care of all details not requiring board action.

Pastures have been divided so that one is set aside for heifers only, 2 for steers only, and 7 or 8 for cow herds. Members of the association voted to limit cow numbers to not more than 30 for each bull. Bulls are provided by individual owners of cows but must be

registered and their quality passed on by a committee chosen by the board.

Refusing bulls is a touchy problem and presents the greatest source of possible trouble within the association. However, officers report that members have been unusually co-operative. Although 4 or 5 bulls have been rejected only one member has withdrawn in 4 years because of this ruling.

As a result of careful bull selection, definite improvement in quality has been obtained during the 4 years, Mr. Atwood reports. Strict supervision over bulls used is paying off.

This year, 62 members are grazing about 3,000 head of cattle on pasture already re-established. Grazing fees are \$1 a head a month. Forty cents of this goes to the Government and the association retains 60 cents for expenses. Expenses include salt, fence and windmill repairs, water development, and the salaries of 2 full-time range riders. Of the 40 cents going to the Government, 10 cents stays in the county in lieu of taxes. The association now has added a fly-spraying outfit and all cattle will be sprayed. This means, officers say, that fees will have to be raised some next year to cover the added cost of spraying.

In addition to the regular fees, as outlined, additional assessments are possible. Members by vote authorized the executive committee to make such additional assessments, if needed.

Developing water supplies for the cattle has been a problem. Ponds are not practicable in the area, Mr. Atwood points out, because of the low annual rainfall and high evaporation rates that prevail. Also, pipe and windmill materials have been difficult to get.

Best results have been obtained from windmills and scooped out reservoirs, fenced so cattle can approach from only one direction. These reservoirs are equipped with a concrete apron and barrier on the approach side so cattle

can reach them in any kind of weather but cannot get into the water.

Windmill and fence repair, providing salt for the cattle, and other details of maintaining the stock in good condition are carried out by the 2 full-time hired range riders under supervision of the pasture bosses. Ground salt is kept in portable troughs mounted on skids.

Hundreds of thousands of acres could be handled to advantage under voluntary range-management programs patterned after the Morton county association, believes Mr. Atwood.

Greatest obstacle to such action, he says, would be fear of community pasturing. "This fear mostly is unjustified," Mr. Atwood claims. The same fear was present in Morton county when the project started but since has been overcome. Some blackleg was experienced by the association one year but now everything is vaccinated.

Vaccination for Bang's disease is not generally practiced by the members. Calfhood and adult vaccination for Bang's is being practiced in only one of the Government pastures. No studies have been made to determine comparative losses in this and other pastures where cattle are not vaccinated.

Most of the problems of community pasturing can be overcome thru the common interests and voluntary cooperation of livestock men, says Mr. Atwood. "We have had surprisingly little trouble," he adds.

Success of the Morton county experiment so far certainly has been outstanding. It is a real thrill to see 3,000 head of cattle grazing in an area that was completely barren 10 years ago. Yet these 3,000 cattle represent less than one third of the eventual grazing possibilities of the project.

Real test of the experiment will come when the completed project is turned back entirely to local control. Will association members have the necessary restraint to prevent overgrazing? Only time will tell. If they do have, they may be setting the pattern for a new era of long-time prosperity in the Great Plains area. (Pictures with this article courtesy Soil Conservation Service.)

## Silage Has Advantages

### 450 Tons of Alfalfa Might Have Been Lost

**C**UTTING even part of the alfalfa crop as green silage has its merits, believes Wayne Tjaden, Sedgwick county farmer.

He found there were times when the baling crew could not work because of dampness and that certain spots in the fields were weedy and wet, making poor hay. This year he put his baling crew to work cutting grass silage in the bad spots and for awhile each morning when fields were too wet to bale.

As a result he has 450 tons of alfalfa silage from alfalfa that might have been lost or would have made poor hay at best. Feeding value of the silage has not been tested yet, but Mr. Tjaden is confident it will be good.

A moisture tester made from U. S. D. A. plans tests the crop for silage making. "But," he explains, "after one or two tests you get the feel of it and can tell the proper moisture content just by feel."

For those who would prefer testing and following definite rules for grass silage, Mr. Tjaden believes best results are obtained when alfalfa is cut

when one tenth or less in bloom. On a sunny day he allows the cut alfalfa to wilt about 3 hours. On older growth he picks up from the windrow about one hour behind the mower.

A simple moisture tester can be made with two 2 by 4's, a 2-inch pipe 12 inches long, a plunger to fit in the pipe, and some weights. One 2 by 4, beveled at the bottom end for a point of contact, is nailed to an upright post. Bottom end of the 2 by 4 should be 18 inches from the floor. Another 2 by 4, 4½ feet long, beveled at one end for contact with the first 2 by 4, is notched on the under side 1 foot out from point of contact. This notch fits over the beveled top of the plunger, which fits inside a 12-inch length of 2-inch pipe having 4 rows of ¾-inch holes (10 holes to the row one half inch apart.)

The horizontal 2 by 4 extends beyond the plunger 3 feet. On the end of this arm hangs a 48-pound weight. This should produce just a trace of moisture thru the pipe holes from the sample of alfalfa tamped gently into the pipe to a depth of 6 inches.



Wayne Tjaden, Sedgwick county farmer, shows how his homemade moisture tester for alfalfa silage is operated. He finds that cutting part of his alfalfa crop for silage has several advantages.



## Holds Good Soil With Grass Farming



With lespedeza and some sweet clover growing in this area, Roy Gilliland, Jr., Pottawatomie county, prevents formation of a gully. This small area tended to wash, so he refrained from plowing it. Standing in the plot are Mr. Gilliland and Harry Duckers, Jr., county agent.

WHERE corn once grew on the Roy Gilliland, Jr., farm, in Jackson county, grass has taken over. Many acres of corn are planted each year on fields like his, but Mr. Gilliland thinks it is cheaper in the long run to buy corn for feed than raise it and watch topsoil go downhill.

When he got his farm of 240 acres 10 years ago, it had been cropped to death. Mr. Gilliland says he tried raising corn and other crops in the usual manner the first few years, but the soil was eroding badly and he soon tired of watching it wash away.

He started terracing in fall of 1937 and in the last few years has seeded much of the farm back to grass. On the home quarter there now are 10 acres of open ground. He uses that much acreage to raise roughage to put in his silo. This field is terraced and guarded closely against erosion.

Sixty acres on the home place is in native pasture and much of the remainder is in brome grass and alfalfa. An 80-acre field away from home is reserved for small grain at present, but even on this tract legumes are used each year.

This grass farming supports quite an extensive livestock program. His normal hog program calls for 12 sows to farrow litters fall and spring. The sows do well on the extensive pasture system and some oats which he raises. And the pigs make cheap gains when running on alfalfa pasture. To finish them for market he buys necessary corn.

The pastures also support 6 to 8 milk cows and play a prominent part in feeding 40 calves a year on a deferred program. Then last year he increased his livestock population with 110 Texas ewes. He fed oats to the ewes before and after lambing and started 91 lambs on oats. To finish them for market they were put on a short feeding of corn.

With the small grain Mr. Gilliland seeds lespedeza each year. It helps hold the soil against erosion, acting as a conditioner at the same time. This lespedeza usually is plowed under for green manure, but he left a small corner 2 years ago. It was plowed under later and seeded to oats the next spring. Last fall wheat followed and the line still was plainly visible this summer. Wheat stood higher and looked better in this small area.

After several years in grass and legume, Mr. Gilliland believes the soil

is ready to raise a corn crop. But after corn he puts it right back into oats with lespedeza.

In addition to improving soil fertility, grass and legumes help heal eroded places. In places where the soil shows a tendency to wash, Mr. Gilliland does not mind pulling the plow out of the ground. He keeps these areas seeded. A triangular section was apparent in a field of wheat this summer. "I have seeded it to lespedeza and some sweet clover," he explained, "to keep it from washing." There was a small ravine beginning there, but the cover was holding silt and the eroded area was filling in.

### Seeds to Grass

During one year of corn on new hill ground, W. C. Neihart, Osage county, could see a lot of his soil going downstream. He is putting a stop to erosion with grass seedings which will supply grazing and hay for his combination dairy and beef farm.

Out of 700 acres Mr. Neihart has all but 150 acres in grass. He limits cropland to comparatively level fields where he can control rainfall. Last fall he seeded another 80 acres to a mixture of timothy, lespedeza, brome grass and sweet clover. This soil was badly depleted from many years of corn and was showing signs of erosion. Mr. Neihart admits it is a tough battle, but he is getting it back to production with grass and legumes.

He is doubling up on his livestock program. For several years he has fed a number of stockers for market each year. Last year he decided to carry a dairy program with the beef. He remodeled a portion of his stock barn for grade-A milk production and now has a herd of 24 Holstein cows. He expects to build this number up to 30.

Native pastures and many of the reseeded slopes will be utilized by the beef. It also will supply feed for his dairy cattle, but he plans additional temporary pastures for them that will enlarge the grazing season.

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**Make More Profits** under average farm conditions. Raise Milking Shorthorns. For average farmer Milking Shorthorns are unbeatable. Produce 4% milk. Have greater carcass value than other breeds. Second to none in producing milk and meat from home-grown roughage and grain from your farm! Free facts. Or subscribe to Milking Shorthorn Journal. Six months, 50c; one year, \$1.00. American Milking Shorthorn Society, 809 W. Exchange Ave., U. S. Yards, Dept. KF-53, Chicago 9, Illinois.

**"How to Break and Train Horses"**—A book every farmer and horseman should have. It is free, no obligation. Simply address Beery School of Horsemanship, Dept. 438, Pleasant Hill, Ohio.

### ● FARM EQUIPMENT

#### Milkers—Parts—Service

Large stock of replacement parts for all milkers. Natural rubber inflations. Farm dairy room supplies.

**GENERAL PRODUCTS—Surge Distributors** 157-59 N. Emporia Wichita, Kansas

**Grain and Corn Elevators**—16-inch two-chain Elevator and Bale Loader in 24 to 42-ft. lengths—also Single Chain Type. WESTGO patented Mechanical Wagon Hoist—will dump all your wagons—costs only \$94.00. SILVER STRAK Auger Truck Loaders, 12 to 16-ft. lengths. WESTGO combination Auger Truck Loader and Elevator 18 & 20-ft. lengths. WESTGO Portable Auger Elevators (motor or power take-off driven) 25 to 35-ft. lengths. Power Take-off Truck Mounted Loaders. Air-cooled gasoline engines or electric motors available for above equipment. Standard size Wagon Boxes. Overshot Hay Stackers. 2 1/2 to 5 ton four-wheel Farm Trailers. Sweep Rakes. See your local dealer or write for circulars and prices. West Fargo Manufacturing Company, Inc., West Fargo, North Dakota.

**Hammer Mills, New—Rebuilt, Screens, Hammers, Repairs.** For Models W-9-T-U-X-M Crackerjack. Alfalfa Screens. Have eliminated branch house, jobbers, dealers, agents selling direct for less. No delay. Lester Mill Mfg. Co., 1116 So. Agnew, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma.

**Popular Feed-Rite Hog Feeder.** Factory to farmer. Has three times usual feeding space for your money. Will save its cost in valuable feed in short time. Write for description and price, today. General Distributing Co., Inc., Newton, Kansas.

**Bale Ties for sale, also Hay Press Blocks.** We need Straw. Write for prices. Osborn Hay & Milling Co., Oshkosh, Wis.

### ● MACHINERY AND PARTS

#### NEW AND USED TRACTOR PARTS

Write for big, free 1947 catalogue; tremendous savings. Satisfaction guaranteed. Central Tractor Wrecking Co., Des Moines 3, Ia.

### ● MACHINERY WANTED

**Want Small Combine, 16 to 20 runner drill, 15 to 21-foot disk, press wheels for drills.** Will Sheridan, Sutton, Neb.

### ● ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT

#### DELCO LIGHT

Large Stock Genuine Parts for all models. Plants—Pumps—Batteries—Wind Plants Modern Shop, Repair, any Delco Equipment Factory Distributors General Products, Wichita, Kansas

### ● OF INTEREST TO WOMEN

**Eastside Maternity—Seclusion Hospital** for unmarried girls. State licensed. Working reduces expenses. 4911 E. 27th, Kansas City, Mo.

### ● REMEDIES AND TREATMENTS

**Free Book—Piles, Fistula, Colon-Stomach, associated conditions.** Latest methods. Thornton & Minor Clinic, Suite C506, Kansas City, Mo.

### ● SEED

## All Kansas Grown Seed

F. O. B. Salina, Kansas

ALFALFA SEED	
Lot Star, Per Bu.	\$19.60
BALBO RYE SEED	
Per Bu.	3.50
BROME GRASS SEED	
Per Bu.	3.90
WESTERN WINTER BARLEY	
Per Bu.	2.35

### THE KANSAS SEED CO.

P. O. Box 877, Salina, Kan.

Alfalfa Seed for Summer-Fall plantings. \$18.60 bushel delivered free. Triple cleaned, State tested. Send check today with order or write for free samples. Alfalfa Seed Marketing Service, Dept. 1179H, Salina, Kansas.

Pure, Certified Comanche seed wheat. Fort Hays Experiment Station, Hays, Kansas.

### ● FARMS—KANSAS

#### MODERN DAIRY FARM

Widow must sell modern, tillable, 60-acre dairy farm located 15 minutes from Kansas City, Kansas, on paved road. City water, electricity, good barns, 70 stalls, haymows, silo, calf shed, good pasture, pond, ice machine, steam boiler. Beautiful 3-bedroom modern bungalow, two 4-room tenant houses. Also option on 65 acres adjoining. Good investment and income. Low taxes. \$12,000 down payment.

**HEROD REALTY CO., Realtor** Kansas City, Missouri

**Suburban Home**—46 acres near Emporia on hard surface road, 6 rooms, barn, good water, electricity, \$5,500. T. B. Godsey, Emporia, Kansas.

### ● FARMS—MISCELLANEOUS

**Retiring Owner's well-equipped eastern Kansas** 175 acres, \$9,900, only \$3,900 down, including growing crops, 5 cows, 4 springer heifers, 4 calves, purebred bull, team, 140 hens, tractor; complete line farming implements! On gravel RFD, just off U. S. highway, 9 miles county seat; 85 acres, cultivated, 85 pasture watered by 2 good ponds; 6-room frame house, wired for electricity, expected soon, phone installed, well, good frame barn, barnlot well, spring, good henhouse, granary, garage, smokehouse, hog shed; smart bargain, \$9,900 complete, only \$3,900 down. Details free Fall catalog 20 states. United Farm Agency, 428 BMA Bldg., Kansas City 8, Mo.

**Estes Park Ranch.** 780 acres deeded land. Forty acres excellent cabin sights. Has abundant spring water for livestock and domestic use. Will run 100 head cattle during summer. Seven-room house with shower and electricity. Has good barn, poultry house, garage. Excellent place for Dude Ranch. Within five minutes drive from village. Price \$30,000. Good irrigated 240-acre farm near Fort Collins. Excellent for livestock feeding or dairy set-up. Has private lake for irrigation and good duck hunting. Good buildings. Electricity. Price \$26,000. Write for our listings on ranches, farms and homes. R. E. Kiely, Realtor, Fort Collins, Colorado.

**Strout's Green Farm Catalog.** Money-making farms and country businesses—over 2,600 bargains. 32 states. Coast to Coast. Mail Free. Tell us what you want. Where? Price? Terms? Save Time, Money. Strout Realty, 20 West 9th St., Kansas City 6, Missouri.

### ● PRODUCE WANTED

**Ship your cream direct.** Premium prices for premium grade. Satisfaction guaranteed on every shipment. Riverside Creamery, Kansas City, Mo.

**We want broilers, springs.** Coops loaned free. The Copes, Topeka.

### ● MISCELLANEOUS

## OIL AND GAS SPACE HEATERS

2 to 7 room sizes, all known brands.

**MIDWEST APPLIANCE STORE** 608 Kansas Ave., Topeka, Kansas

## ARMY SURPLUS GOODS Used—Serviceable

#### PARCEL POST PAID

Army Cotton Shirts (Sun Tan) . . . \$1.00 & \$1.50  
Army Cotton Trousers (Sun Tan) . . . \$1.00 & \$1.50  
Army Cot. Coveralls (Olive Drab) . . . \$1.00 & \$1.50  
Army O. D. Blankets (Nearly New) . . . \$3.95  
Army O. D. Blankets (Slight Defects) . . . \$2.95  
Army Cotton Comforters (Good Condition) . . . \$2.25  
Army Pup Tents . . . \$2.50

#### ARMY SURPLUS—ALL NEW

Army Work Shoe Laces . . . 6 prs. \$ .25  
Navy Work Jacket (Olive Drab) . . . \$1.75  
Summer Flying Suits (Poplin) (size 40) . . . \$4.95

#### ARMY SURPLUS—NOT PREPAID

Army Canvas Cots . . . \$2.95 & \$3.95  
Army Steel Cots . . . \$3.95  
Army Double Deck Bunk Beds . . . \$19.95  
Complete with two mattresses . . . \$19.95  
New Tarpaulins 12.63 oz., square ft. . . \$ .10

Write for Complete Price List

**SIKES STORE CO., Leonardville, Kan.**

## GAS RANGES

Full size, all porcelain finish, insulated, automatic oven control. Delivery now.

**MIDWEST APPLIANCE STORE** 608 Kansas Ave., Topeka, Kansas

**Save Chicken Feed!** Don't feed the sparrows high priced chicken-feed. My homemade trap guaranteed to catch them by the dozens. Easy to make. Plans 10c. Sparrowman, 1715 Lane, Topeka, Kan.

**Read Capper's Weekly** and receive a gift. It's the most interesting and informative weekly newspaper you have ever seen. Write Capper's Weekly for details. Circulation Department K, Topeka, Kansas.



"Dad, here's some ammunition for that gun!"



**HOGS**

## Duroc Dispersal Sale

Wednesday, August 20  
1:00 p. m.

STATE FAIR GROUNDS,  
Hutchinson, Kansas  
2 Herd Boars, sons of Lo-Down  
Fancy and Top's All  
5 Herd Sows, 8 Bred Gilts  
15 Spring Gilts, 15 Spring Boars  
For catalog write  
HENRY L. NEUFELDT,  
R. 1, Box 69 Inman, Kansas  
Auctioneer: Gus D. Heidebrecht



## Quality and breeding for the best herds in America,

selling at prices anyone can afford, in our August 20th, bred gilt, tried sow, open gilt and top spring boar sale. Write for catalog for full information.

WILLIS HUSTON, Americus, Kan.

## LAST CALL

Selling 55 Top Quality Durocs  
45 Bred and Open Gilts  
10 Herd Boar Prospects

State Fair Grounds,

Hutchinson, Kansas  
Tuesday, August 12  
1 P. M.

Ralph Schulte, Little River, Kansas.

## Spotted Poland China Bred Gilts

For fall farrow. Big, blocky, roomy. Bred and fed for large litters. Boars in service: Cashander by Spot Cash, Foresight by Prospect. Blocky type. Your inquiries and inspection invited.

CARL BILLMAN, Holton, Kansas

## Registered Duroc Hogs

Choice bred sows and gilts, also a few choice spring pigs. Double immuned. Priced to move.  
HOWARD C. TALIAFERRO, Leon, Kansas

## CHOICE DUROC GILTS

Sired by Top Crown by Crown Prince, Illinois Champion and bred to Quality Lad and Gold Crown. Both have quality and color. Gilts are dark red. Good quality. Also two fall boars and spring pigs by Top Crown.

B. M. HOOK & SON, Silver Lake, Kan.

**SHEPHERD'S SUPERIOR DUROCS**  
All bred gilts sold until June and later farrowing bred to Lo Thickmaster and Super Spot Light. Fall pigs by Proud Cherry Orion and Uneda Broadway. Double immuned. Registered. Kansas' oldest herd.  
G. M. SHEPHERD, LYONS, KANSAS

## BERGSTEN'S IMPROVED HAMPSHIRE

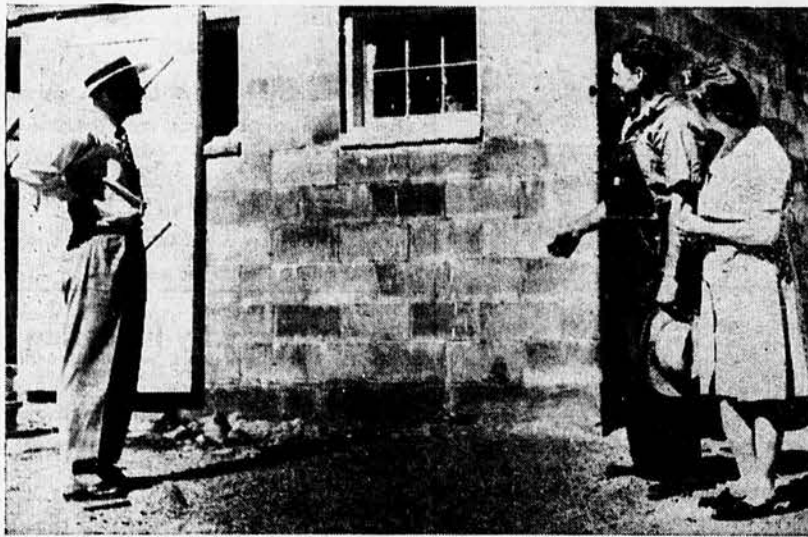
Now offering outstanding spring boars, immune and reg. Bred Gilt sale August 25, featuring matings to "The Showpiece" and "Contest's Ideal." E. E. Bergsten & Sons, Randolph, Kan.

## YORKSHIRE HOGS

The lean-meat, post-war breed. Bred gilts, unrelated pigs. Write for illustrated circular. Yalchurst Yorkshire Farms, Peoria, Illinois

## The Fame of Section 35

Comes From Outstanding Dairy Records



Mr. and Mrs. Walter Hand, right, Sedgwick county dairy operators, explain the advantages of their new milking parlor to Don Ingle, county agent.

IT ISN'T often that a section of land becomes famous. But section 35, in Sedgwick county, has done just that. Reason for the fame is that it now is the home of 3 "excellent" dairy cows and one "excellent" dairy bull, all bred on 2 farms on the section. One of the excellent cows was bred on the Walter Hand Ayrshire farm, and 2 excellent cows and the excellent bull were bred on the Heersche Brothers' Holstein farm. This is the greatest concentration of "excellent" dairy animals in Kansas.

The fame of section 35 comes from the outstanding line-breeding programs on the Hand and Heersche farms.

Take the Walter Hand herd, for example. This herd was built up from a foundation cow purchased in 1930 at a farm sale for \$26.50. The first daughter from this 3-year-old foundation cow was sired by a son of Orphan Annie, one of Fred Strickler's famous foundation cows. From that point on, Mr. Hand used the best bulls he could get, put his herd on test, culled rigidly, and kept his best heifers. When his small herd was reclassified in April of this year he had one "excellent" cow, 3 "very good," and 3 "good plus."

Up until recently Mr. Hand was selling grade-C milk. He has completed a 6-stall, walk-thru milking parlor and now has gone on grade-B. Difference in income on 11 head has amounted to \$30 a week so far, he reports, and soon will repay the \$1,200 cost of the new parlor. To cut down cold winds and dust, Mr. Hand used glass blocks instead of windows on the north side of the new parlor. He likes the idea.

As secretary-treasurer of the South Central Kansas Ayrshire Association, Mr. Hand takes an active part in association affairs. His "excellent" cow, Patsy, won the grand championship at the district Ayrshire show this spring, and Mr. Hand won the Kansas Farmer dairy judging contest at the same show.

John and George Heersche, who live on the other side of section 35, have done an outstanding job of breeding with their Holstein herd. George is a former 4-H Club boy who became interested in dairying thru a dairy project. He now is leader of the Mulvane 4-H Club.

John Heersche is president of the

Kansas Holstein Breeders' Association and president of the Sumner-Sedgwick county D. H. I. A.

The Heersche Brothers' herd has one of the highest over-all gradings in Kansas. At present this herd has 2 "excellent" cows, Beauty and Lizzie, 8 "very good" with one or 2 of these having a chance to go "excellent" on the next classification; 7 "good plus," and 2 "good." Twenty head are being milked.

Only 2 outside cows have been added to the herd in 22 years. All the others have been bred on the farm. These men bred the dam, granddam and great granddam of Lizzie, plus her sire, his dam and granddam.

Beauty, one of the "excellent" cows, has 5 daughters, 2 milking. The 2 milking classify now as "very good." Lizzie has one daughter milking and she classifies as "good plus."

This "good plus" daughter as a 2-year-old had a record of 575 pounds of fat and will do better than 700 pounds this year. Lizzie has 3 records over 600 pounds. The herd average in 1945 was 473 pounds. In July, the herd average dropped below 40 pounds for the first time this year. Average for the first 7 months was about 44 pounds.

The Homestead-Ormsby line of breeding predominates in this herd. The herd sire is excellent "HRW Homestead Pontiac Triune," owned jointly by Heersche Brothers and E. B. Regier, Whitewater. This bull never has been beaten in Kansas shows and ranked fourth at Waterloo, Ia., which is the largest Holstein show in the nation.

"Heersche Triune Commander," another sire in which these men have a half interest, is classified "excellent." Bred on the farm, he is the sire of their "excellent" cow, Lizzie.

Homestead Performer, junior herd sire, was sired by HRW Homestead Pontiac Triune. His dam is a full sister to Beauty. This young bull won reserve grand champion at the Kansas State Fair the last 2 years, being beaten by his sire both times. He is classified as "very good."

Secret of success on both of these outstanding dairy farms has been a good breeding program backed up by testing. "I wouldn't consider the dairy business without purebred cattle and herd testing," said John Heersche.



The two "excellent" cows of the Heersche Brothers' dairy, Sedgwick county, are being shown here by John Heersche, left, and Don Ingle, county agent.

**SHEEP**

## Clifton H. Davis's Annual Hampshire Sheep Sale

Archie, Missouri  
(2 m. N. and 4 m. E. on good gravel road).

August 7 1:30 p. m.

30 RAMS  
A QUALITY OFFERING—NOTE above picture. Center—Mt. Haggin Stud Ram, sire of 26 Yr. Rams which sell. The 2 outside rams sell. Rams out of ewes from Buck and Doe, Vandiver, Snell, and Ringmaster flocks. 4 unrelated rams to anything ever sold here. 30 Ewes, 1, 2, 3, and 4 years old—a few ewe lambs. All sheep dipped, wormed, and in good breeding shape. Send mail bids. Mail business satisfactory in past.  
Auctioneers: Powell and Baker, Don Bowman for Kansas Farmer.

## Hampshires For Sale

One stud ram, Lakewood Hilton No. 187506, a splendid individual, sired by Foxhill Commander N570, who was used in the Buck & Doe flock.  
Also 12 good reg. yearling rams sired by Lakewood Hilton and from dams of U. of Neb. and K. S. College breeding, and several reg. ewes.  
RAYMOND OHLE, PALMER, KANSAS

## Sunflower Shropshires

We offer 15 registered rams and 15 registered ewes of choice bloodlines and quality. Priced reasonable. We invite your inspection or correspondence.

W. A. LITTLE, WELLSVILLE, KANSAS

## Shropshire Rams

Purebred Rams one and two years old.  
S. D. PETRIE, Pratt, Kansas.

## Chappells' Shropshires

We are offering some outstanding rams and ewes at this time. Write or come and see them.

H. H. CHAPPELL & SON, Green Castle, Mo.

## Laceys' Shropshires

Registered yearling rams with size and quality. Meet us at the Fairs.

MR. and MRS. CLARENCE LACEY,  
Meriden, Kansas, Phone 5420

## SHROPSHIRE RAMS

Yearlings. Big, husky, reg. Rams.  
D. V. SPOHN, Superior, Neb.

**HOGS**

## ETHYLEDALE FARM

PRODUCTION 100 fall pigs, boars and gilts, ready for new homes.  
HAMPSHIRE Dale Scheel, Emporia, Kan.

## FANCY DUROC GILTS

Bred to Topper and Kansas Spotlight for September and October farrow. Farmer's prices.  
G. F. GERMANN & SON, Manhattan, Kansas

**HEREFORD HOGS** Expressed C. O. D. approval. High-winning herd National show. Bred gilts. Boars. Unrelated pigs. Circular.  
YALEHURST FARMS, PEORIA, ILL.

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Real Estate. A World War Veteran.  
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## Frank C. Mills, Auctioneer

Alden, Kansas

**Ross B. Schaulis, Auctioneer**  
Purebred Livestock, Real Estate and Farm Sales. Ask those for whom I have sold.  
CLAY CENTER, KANSAS



## IN THE FIELD



**Jesse R. Johnson**  
Topeka, Kansas  
Livestock Editor

and **MIKE WILSON**, Livestock Fieldman,  
Muscotah, Kansas.

The KANSAS ABERDEEN-ANGUS BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION has selected August 11 for the annual field day and picnic. This will be held at the Harry R. Dannenberg farm, south of Gaylord in Smith county. There will be judging, type demonstrations and general discussion of the Aberdeen-Angus breeding business. A basket dinner will be served at noon.

The WILLOW SPRINGS Holstein dispersal, Mt. Morrison, Col., set new records for the breed in the Midwest with an average of a trifle over \$900 per head on over 90 head. Eighteen states were represented at this important dispersal. Top cow lot 2, classified "Excellent" with 20,582 pounds of milk and 706 pounds of fat as a 5-year-old also first prize 2-year-old at Kansas and Nebraska State Fairs, sold for \$4,600. Second top, a "Very Good" cow with a lot of winnings to her credit, sold for \$3,500. Her twin daughters calved September 5, 1946, sold for \$1,050 each. The herd bull, Crescent Beauty Prince, topped the bull sale at \$1,800. Several Holstein breeders from Kansas attended the sale and the following made purchases: Phillips Brothers, Manhattan; Edwin E. Fellers, Hays; Robert E. Palmer, Topeka; Lee S. Stickley, Kingman. Sale manager was A. W. Petersen, Oconomowoc, Wis. Auctioneers were J. E. Mack and Bert Powell.

The third annual C-K RANCH JUDGING CONTEST AND FIELD DAY will be held at the C-K Ranch, at Brookville, starting at 9 A. M., Wednesday, August 6, according to W. E. Gregory, Salina county agent.

The contest is state-wide and is open to any 1947 4-H Club member and 1947 vocational agriculture student and all farmers and stockmen interested in learning more about judging Hereford cattle.

A free lunch will be served at noon by the Salina Chamber of Commerce.

The contest and field day are sponsored by the Salina County Farm Bureau, C-K Ranch, and the Salina Chamber of Commerce.

The day's program is as follows:

1. Hereford cattle-judging contest, starting at 9 A. M. till noon, conducted by co-operating agencies.
2. Free luncheon at noon served by the Salina Chamber of Commerce.
3. Educational judging demonstration after lunch.
4. Explanation of the C-K breeding program.
5. Awarding of \$323 in cash awards.

## Public Sales of Livestock

## Guernsey Cattle

October 17—Kansas Breeders' Association, Topeka, Kan. W. G. Ransom, Jr., Secretary, Homewood, Kan.

## Angus Cattle

September 20—Northeast Kansas Breeders' Association at Hiawatha. Harry Dandliker, Manager.

## Brown Swiss Cattle

October 22—Tri-State Breeders' Sale, Free Fair Grounds, Topeka, Kan. Ross Zimmerman, Sale Secretary, Abbeville, Kan.

## Hereford Cattle

October 9—Luft Dispersion Sale, Bison, Kan. Vic Roth, Sales Manager, Hays, Kan.  
October 10—CK Ranch, Brookville, Kan.  
October 28—Miller Herefords, St. Marys, Kan.  
October 28—L. J. Bodine, Great Bend, Kan.  
November 4—North Central Kansas Hereford Association Show and Sale, Concordia, Kan. George Wreath, Manager, Belleville, Kan.  
November 11—W. H. Tonn & Son, Haven, Kan.  
November 12—J. H. Banker, Salina, Kan.  
November 18—Wabanses County Hereford Breeders' Association, Alma, Kan., Howard C. Meyers, Secretary.  
December 1—Ed Barnes Dispersion Sale, Collyer, Kan. Vic Roth, Sales Manager, Hays, Kan.  
December 13—Pint Hills Hereford Association, Cottonwood Falls, Kan. R. R. Melton, Secretary, Marion, Kan.

## Holstein Cattle

October 9—Win-View Farm complete Dispersal, John Elam, Winfield, Kan. T. Hobart McVay, Sales Manager.  
October 27—Kansas Holstein State Sale, Abilene, Kan., John Heersche, Chairman, Mulvane, Kan.  
November 10—Central Kansas Holstein Breeders' Sale, Hutchinson, Kan. T. Hobart McVay, Sales Manager.

## Polled Hereford Cattle

October 27—Mid-West Polled Hereford Breeders, Marysville, Kan. Bernard Hart, Sale Manager, Blue Rapids, Kan.  
November 14—Plain View Farms, Jesse Riffel & Sons, Enterprise, Kan.  
December 6—Roy E. Dillard, Salina, Kan.

## Shorthorn Cattle

October 31—North Central Kansas Shorthorn Breeders' Association, Beloit, Kan. Ed Hedstrom, Secretary, Mankato, Kan.

## Milking Shorthorn Cattle

October 22—Hutchinson, Kan. C. O. Heidebrecht, Secretary, Inman, Kan.  
November 13—McPherson-Rice County Breeders, sale at McPherson.

## Berkshire Hogs

October 15—Kansas Berkshire Association Show and Sale, Salina, Kan. Kenneth Bohnenblust, Secretary, Bala, Kan.

## Duroc Hogs

August 12—Ralph Schulte, Little River, Kan. Sale at Hutchinson, Kan.  
August 13—Night Sale—B. M. Seaman & Son, Wilmore, Kan. and W. Fred Bolt, Isabel, Kan. Sale at Bolt farm.  
August 20—Willis Huston, Americus, Kan.  
August 20—Henry L. Neufeldt, Inman, Kan. Sale at Hutchinson, Kan.

## Hereford Hogs

August 6—State Hereford Hog Sale, Marysville, Kan. Milt Haag, Sale Manager, Holton.

## Spotted Poland China Hogs

October 16—(Night Sale) Virgil E. Walter & Son, Rock Port, Mo.

## Hampshire Hogs

August 22—Glovers Acres, Raytown, Mo.  
August 23—O'Bryan Ranch, Hiattville, Kan.  
August 25—R. E. Bergsten & Sons, Randolph, Kan.

## O I C Hogs

October 29—Kansas O I C Breeders' Association, Sale and Show at Hutchinson, Kan., Marvin J. Hostetler, Secretary, McPherson, Kan.

## Hampshire Sheep

August 4—Southwest Missouri Breeders' Association, Springfield, Mo. Rollo E. Singleton, Sales Manager, Department of Agriculture, Jefferson City, Mo.  
August 5—Southwest Missouri Breeders' Association, Joplin, Mo. Rollo E. Singleton, Sales Manager, Department of Agriculture, Jefferson City, Mo.  
August 7—Clifton H. Davis, Archie, Mo.  
August 7—Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Cox, Fayette, Mo. F. V. Ewing, Jr., Sale Manager, Columbia, Mo.

## Sheep—All Breeds

August 1—Nebraska Sheep Breeders, Lincoln, Nebr.

## Trend of the Markets

Please remember that prices given here are Kansas City tops for best quality offered.

	Week Ago	Month Ago	Year Ago
Steers, Fed .....	\$29.25	\$28.75	\$25.50
Hogs .....	26.75	25.00	24.10
Lambs .....	23.75	24.50	17.25
Hens, 4 to 5 lbs. ....	.18	.24½	.25
Eggs, Standards ....	.42	.42	.34½
Butterfat, No. 1 ....	.62	.62	.64
Wheat, No. 2, Hard ..	2.50	2.21	2.04
Corn, No. 2, Yellow ..	2.15½	2.13	2.25
Oats, No. 2, White ..	1.00	1.06½	1.03
Barley, No. 2 .....	1.70	1.57	1.69
Alfalfa, No. 1 .....	25.00	26.00	30.00
Prairie, No. 1 .....	17.00	27.00	16.00

## Lime Did This



A. A. Dodge, of Coffey county, shows height of sweet clover on limed ground. Area in foreground was unlimed, showing almost no growth where lime was not applied. Picture was taken on the Frank Strickler farm.

Value of liming in Southeast Kansas before seeding sweet clover certainly is demonstrated on the Frank Strickler farm, in Coffey county.

Mr. Strickler started application of lime around the outside, working toward the center. Before finishing he ran out of lime, leaving a large center section unlimed, while the rest of the field got about 3 tons an acre.

This year the clover is in its second year. Where limed it has a luxuriant growth, while the center unlimed area has only an occasional plant.

## Plan for UNESCO

Plans for a permanent Kansas commission for the United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization have been made, states Dr. R. A. Walker, director, Institute of Citizenship, Kansas State College. He is chairman of the temporary state committee on UNESCO.

A meeting will be held in Wichita next December to work out details for the organization and activities of the permanent group.

The newly created Kansas commission for UNESCO then will co-operate with the national commission in developing an understanding of the UNESCO program thruout the state. It will help plan a state-wide program and will work with Kansas organizations interested. President Milton S. Eisenhower, of Kansas State College, is permanent chairman of UNESCO.

## Big Wheat Crop

Total U. S. wheat production this year is estimated at more than 1,400 million bushels. This compares to 1,156 million bushels in 1946, 1,108 million bushels in 1945, and the 1937-46 average of 944 million bushels.

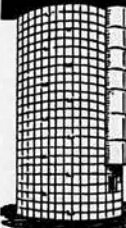
## Quick Returns

"My corn yield has been increased 5 bushels an acre already," says Duane Johnson, of Republic county, who has been building up his soil with conservation practices.

Slopes on his fields average about 5 per cent. Sheet erosion was serious, with all topsoil gone in some places, and corn often washed out. Mr. Johnson started in 1946 to work out a complete farm-conservation plan for his 280-acre farm. He built terraces with a 2-bottom plow on 34 acres in the spring of 1946. The field then was contour planted to corn. As a result former active gullies are filling in, sheet erosion has been greatly reduced and corn no longer washes out.

Mr. Johnson is following a plan of crop-residue management, proper range management, seeding of grasses for hay and pasture, vegetated terrace outlets and waterways, and water spreading. He is using alfalfa in his long-time crop rotation.

## CONCRETE STAVE SILOS



We are now taking orders for immediate erection of Lindsey made silos. A name known in silos for over a quarter of a century. Built of finest concrete staves, reinforced with steel. Let experience build you a good silo.

Write for Free Information Today!

CONCRETE STAVE SILO CO.  
Box 264 Topeka, Kan.

## Dual-Purpose CATTLE

## Polled QMX Milking Shorthorns

Classified type—4% classified "Excellent," 45% "Very Good" and 51% "Good Plus." D. H. I. A. tested for production. Records up to over 400 lbs. of butterfat on two milkings per day on ordinary farm feed and care.

For Sale: Bulls up to 9 months of age.

Prices reasonable. Quality is tops.

Ours is one of the top herds of the breed in classification and milk production. Can you ask for more?

Write or visit.

Dwight Alexander of Retnuh Farms, Geneseo, Kansas.

## LOCUST DELL FARM

Offers Milking Shorthorns—Young cows, Heifers and bulls of serviceable age. R. M. Breeding. W. S. MISCHLER & SON, Bloomington (Osborne Co.) Kansas.

## REGISTERED HAMPSHIRE

Production Tested, Packer-Farmer Type. Housewife Approved. Weaned pigs for sale.

O'BRYAN RANCH  
Hiattville (Bourbon Co.) Kansas  
Bred Gilt Sale August 23

**Observe---Third Annual  
Kansas Co-Op Week, August 10-16**  
Opens with broadcast over WIBW  
8:40 A. M., Sunday, August 10

## Attend The Bolt-Seaman Sale

**Wednesday,  
August 13  
Night Sale**

at the BOLT FARM, near Isabel, 16 miles southeast of Pratt, Kansas.

## 50 DUROCS—The best from our two herds.

Grown mostly on barley and maize, the best feed for quick growth and big litters. Featuring the get and service of such sires as Lucky Joe 235930, Orion Improver 218113, Crimson Lad 216959 with a heritage of some of the greatest sires and dams of the breed, including winners in profitable production contests.

All immunized and selected for permanent herd improvement.

35 Gilts bred for September and early October farrow.

5 Proven Sows bred for about same farrowing time.

10 Strictly Top Spring Boars.

Buy Durocs bred for Better Bone, More Quality and Quicker Maturity.

Attend this sale as buyers or visitors. Write for catalog to either of us

W. FRED BOLT, Isabel, Kan. B. N. SEAMAN & SON, Wilmore, Kan.  
Auctioneer: Bert Powell. Jesse R. Johnson and Mike Wilson with Kansas Farmer.  
Send sealed bids in our care to fieldmen or auctioneer.

GO WEST FOR BETTER DUROCS

## Dairy CATTLE

Throughout Jerseydom  
ROTHERWOOD JERSEYS

Are recognized as Superior!  
ROTHERWOOD, LAND OF OZ  
Hutchinson, Kansas

**NET MORE DOLLARS PER COW**  
Holsteins, being of large capacity, use home-grown feed to better advantage than smaller breeds. They produce more milk and they keep it up longer.

Many of them at 12 years of age and older have been grand champions at leading dairy shows. And when through producing, they bring more for beef because of their large size.

**HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN ASS'N. OF AMERICA** • Brattleboro, Vermont • Box 1038



## Smoky Valley Holsteins

Carnation Countryman in Service. Bull calves for sale.

W. G. BIRCHER & SONS, Ellsworth, Kansas

## BULL CALVES FOR SALE

We bred and developed the first and only Holstein cow in Kansas to produce 1,000 pounds of fat in 365 consecutive days. Young bulls with high-production dams or granddams.  
H. A. DRESSLER, LEBOW, KAN.

## Holstein Bulls For Sale

Serviceable age, carrying the blood of State and World Champion Cows.  
GILBERT BEAGEL, ALTA VISTA, KANSAS

## JERSEY BULL CALVES (Reg.)

Up to 4-Star rating. Sired by outstanding group of sires headed by King Wonderful Aim—Highest rated Jersey bull in service in the United States. Write for low delivered prices.  
RIDGE RUN FARMS, Box 201, Aurora, Mo.

## REGISTERED GUERNSEYS

Since 1906 High Production. Correct Type. Popular Bloodlines.  
Ransom Farm, Homewood (Franklin Co.), Kan.

## Beef CATTLE

## BEEFMAKER BULLS

Are Breed Improving Aberdeen-Angus Bulls—Come see the proof—their calves. Herd Battery—Six bulls in use. The top Aberdeen-Angus bloodlines and definitely reproducing their own kind. Comparison is invited with any other cattle. The "Jingle" in your pocket will warm the heart. Use them and prosper. Inquire of C. E. REED, 4114 East Central Ave., Wichita 6, Kansas. Telephones 68313 residence; farm 5-3868.

## SHORTHORN BULLS for SALE

ranging from calves up to serviceable age. Priced reasonable.  
W. A. YOUNG & SON, CLEARWATER, KAN.

## SHORTHORNS FOR SALE

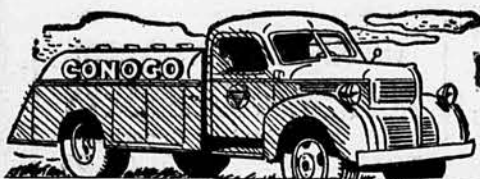
2 good reg. heifers, red and roan, 12 months old, also 1 roan bull calf, 8 months old. All sired by thickset, dark red Emmeline's Master 2d from Sni-A-Bar stock. Elmer Holle, Bushong, Kansas.

## RELIABLE ADVERTISERS ONLY

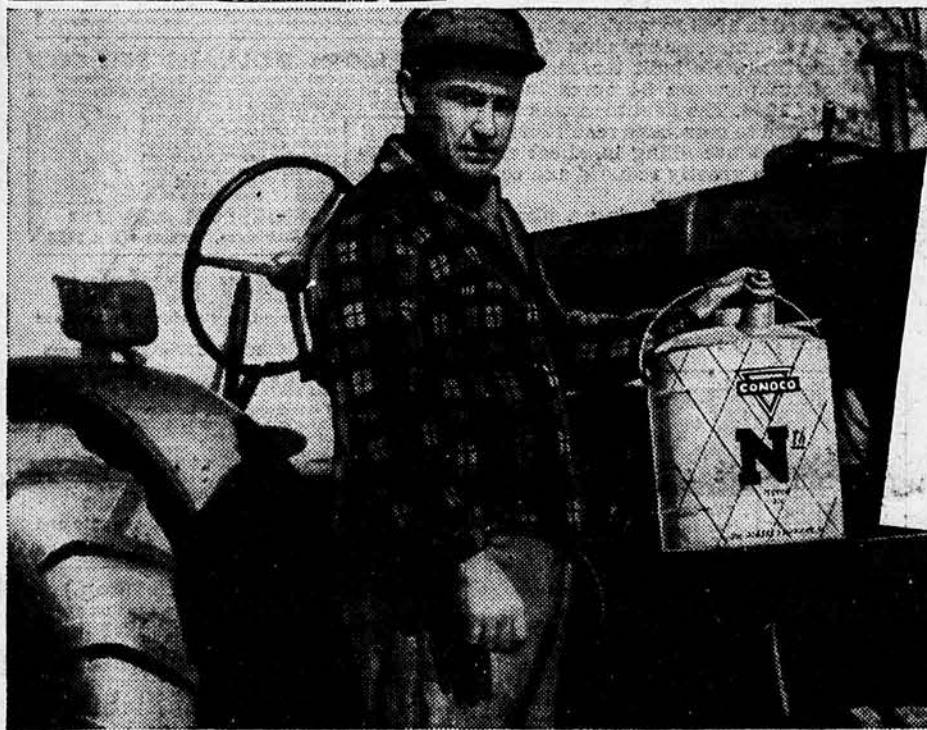
are accepted  
in Missouri Ruralist







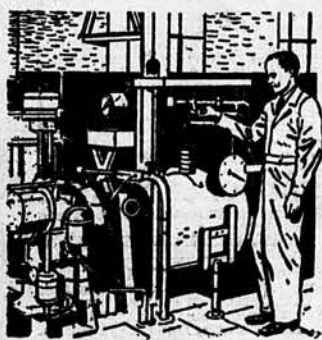
# The Tank Truck



**Drove 4-year old tractor 320 miles...  
combined 164 acres added only 1½ gals.**

"I have used your oil now for nine years," writes Ellis Collinge from Keosauqua, Iowa, "and I am so satisfied that I recommend it to everyone. . . . You can walk over to my tractor right now or anytime, pull out the oil stick and it will look like new oil. . . . When my tractor had four years wear on the original rings and pistons, I drove 160 miles with it, combined 164 acres of wheat and then drove back home the 160 miles. That combining was hard going, yet with it and the entire trip I added only a gallon and a half of oil. . . . This year I cultivated 320 acres . . . with same nine year old tractor using N<sup>th</sup> Motor Oil."

## Conoco Research Means Better Oil!



To the visitor in Conoco laboratories, the work of men like the one seen here in the Motor Engineering Laboratory is difficult to understand. Not so, however, the results of some of that work, for out of it come improved products that tell their own story in dollars and cents, in real, down-to-earth savings to users through better performance, longer engine life, lower maintenance costs!

In developing Conoco N<sup>th</sup> Motor Oil, for ex-

ample, Conoco scientists worked for years before they made the great discovery that perfected this improved motor oil! What they found was a kind of molecule with unusual attraction to molecules of metal! Putting this *molecular attraction* to work in Conoco N<sup>th</sup> Motor Oil, they gave that oil its wonderful ability to OIL-PLATE engine parts with *added* lubricant!

Today, the simple results of that scientific achievement can be read in letter after letter from farmers, telling of their day-to-day experience with N<sup>th</sup> oil's wear-fighting qualities and its ability to keep down carbon and sludge caused by wear! See for yourself the savings you'll make! Just call your Conoco Agent for your supply of N<sup>th</sup> Motor Oil (patented) and other Conoco products for farm power! Continental Oil Company.

## 20 Tricky Meat Balls!



If you're looking for new ways to serve ground meat . . . here's a dandy prize-winning recipe sent in by Mrs. George N. Barr of Gage, Oklahoma.

Mix:

1 lb. hamburger	1 egg
½ cup uncooked rice	¼ cup milk
¼ cup rolled oats	1 small minced onion
½ cup bread crumbs	seasoning to taste

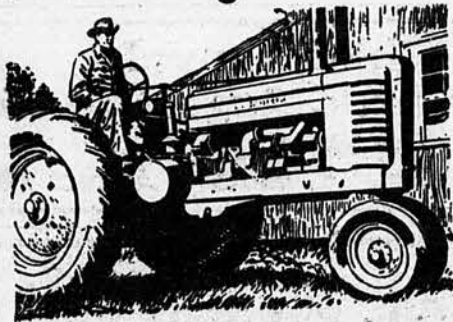
Form balls 1-1½ inches in diameter, roll in flour, drop into 3 cups of good hot beef stock, cook 25 minutes at 10 lbs. pressure. Serve with catsup or tomato sauce.

Your recipes are worth money! Send your favorites to Mrs. Annie Lee Wheeler, Conoco Cafeteria, Ponca City, Oklahoma. Get \$5 for each one printed here with your name. If duplicate recipes are received, the one to be published shall be determined solely by Mrs. Wheeler. All recipes sent in become the property of Continental Oil Company.

## FARM KITCHEN

**\$5.00 for your favorite recipe!**

## 25% Longer Between Crankcase Drains!

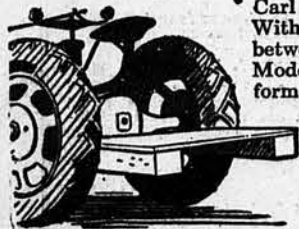


Esdor Behrens really believes in motive power on the farm! He operates 6 tractors and a truck on his 1,900 acres in Jim Wells County near Alice, Texas, and here's what he says about Conoco products and service:

"Conoco products have enabled me to . . . get about 25% more hours of operation between crank case drains than I used to. . . . Also I never wait on Mark (the Alice Conoco Agent) for service. He is always here right when I ask him to be."

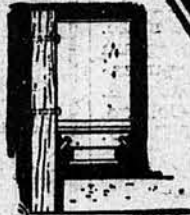
**YOUR CONOCO AGENT**

## Pick-up Platform for Trailer!



Carl Ewing sent this idea from Malcom, Iowa. With the two side-pieces of the platform passing between the draw bar and axle housing of his Model C Allis Chalmers, the weight of the platform itself serves to hold it in place.

From Leonard, Texas, comes Norman Richardson's sketch of a handy hog "slopper" made from an old cream can with bottom cut out and bolted to an upright.



**DOLLARS FOR IDEAS!**

Ideas are worth money. Send your original ideas to The Tank Truck in care of this paper—and get \$5.00 for every one that's printed!



## 3 Years Without any Repair Costs!

That's the record of Paul McNulty (right, below) of Jefferson, Iowa, seen here with Walt Walker, his "Conoco man." Paul writes:

"I have used Conoco products exclusively in my equipment for the past ten years. During this time I farmed 260 acres each year . . . Conoco N<sup>th</sup> Motor Oil has done a wonderful job of lubricating my equipment and my Farmall H today operates cheaper than many two and three

year old tractors I know of. In 1943 I added a Fordson to my equipment. I have operated this tractor daily for the past three years without any repair costs. . . . my ten year experience with Conoco N<sup>th</sup> and all Conoco products has been most satisfactory."

